

# THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1027.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are released in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28s. or 11s. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE will be held at NORWICH on the week commencing THURSDAY, the 28th of July, and terminating THURSDAY, the 2nd of August.**  
By order of the Committee,  
T. HUDSON TURNER, Secretary.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.**  
—THE LAST EXHIBITION this season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7, and will include collections of FRUIT, as well as PLANTS and FLOWERS.—Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows or Members, who sit, each, on the day 7s. 6d. each.—Office open from Nine to five o'clock.

**HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, PRESIDENT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,** has kindly directed the GROUND at CHISWICK to be opened for the reception of the Visitors to the Society's Garden at the next Exhibition, on the 17th of July.—Tickets are issued to the orders of Fellows, at half-price, on the 17th of July, at 7s. 6d. each; but then only to ORDERS SIGNED BY FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.—No tickets will be issued in the week next to the day of Exhibition.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**  
—THE PROMENADE will take place in the gardens in the REGENT'S PARK, on SATURDAY, July 10. A Band of 50 Performers, carefully selected from the three Regiments of Household Infantry, will be at the disposal of the Society, and will execute their usual privileges; and Tickets of Admission, price 3s. 6d. each, may be obtained by order of a Fellow; or at the Office of the Society, 11, Hanover-square, on the day, 10th, 11th, and 12th, of July.  
By order of the Council,  
D. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**  
—ITALIO-RIEVOLO.—The general features of this elegant and unique Art has been adapted to the manufacture of Furniture, and other objects of embellishment and utility, and in an especial manner the consideration of the Royal, the Illustrations, the Noble, and all who move in the upper circles of society. This art, which was familiar to the Egyptians under Osiris II., and subsequently among the Greeks, and whose palaces and temples the enrichment of colours, gilding, and glass was profuse, has, by an immense outlay, and the devoted attention of many years, been brought to a state which it is presumed will be found closely allied to perfection, and worthy of the patronage and the munificent liberality of the great and distinguished.  
The Exhibition will commence on Wednesday, July 7th, and remain open until Wednesday, the 21st, daily, from 12 to 5 o'clock, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where cards of admission can only be had of F. TUBLEY, Manufacturer and Proprietor.

**TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—RELFE & FLETCHER'S REGISTERS** are now open, and they request all respectable and well-qualified Assistants to call immediately and enter their names. As there are several valuable situations vacant, they have to request an early application. No charge of any kind whatever is made.—25, Clock-lane.

**NEW KENT-ROAD.—EAGLE COTTAGE.**  
—YOUNG LADIES carefully instructed in every branch of a solid English Education, including Writing and Arithmetic, at One Guinea per Quarter, as Day Scholars. Music and French at the usual rates.

**FIGURE DRAWING IN CHALK, WATER COLOURS, and OIL PAINTING,** taught by a LADY. Terms, 1s. a Lesson, 7s. a Week, for 12 Lessons. Address, N. H., care of Mrs Smith, 20, Alfred-place, Tottenham-court-road.

**DESTALOTZIAN EDUCATION.**—Terms moderate.—HOFMEYER, F. H. HILL, & Co. The views of the Principal of this Establishment are contained in a small work published for him by Simpkin & Marshall, entitled 'School Education for the Nineteenth Century.' A Prospectus, with full particulars, may be obtained by personal application, or by a letter addressed to S. P. Hofmeyr House, Fleet-street.

**EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN** under 18 years of age, conducted by Dr. MUQUART, a native of Berlin, who has instruction in French, German, French and English Languages, and the usual branches of a good education, 70 guineas a year.—Apply for prospectus and particulars, by letter or personally, to R. Hall-keeper, Exeter Hall, London.

**LANGUAGES TAUGHT ON BECKER'S SYSTEM IN CLASSES, IN PRIVATE.**—Mons. LACOMBE, Professor with Foreign and English Professors, gives INSTRUCTION in the FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, LATIN, and GREEK LANGUAGES, on the above system, which, combined with a correct theory with a judicious practice, enables the pupil to obtain a mastery of the language in far shorter time than by any other method. As a finishing study it used the 'Practice for the use of Foreign Languages,' contained in James's excellent work, 'The Elements of Grammar according to Dr. Becker's System,' supported by the 'Structure of the English Tongue,' recently published by Longman & Co.—For terms, &c. address, post paid, Mons. LACOMBE, 13, Bear-street, Leicester-square.

**THE GERMAN AND FRENCH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES** Vernon House, Brixton-hill, Surrey, conducted by Mrs. PUPP, has been found all the advantages of an English Continental combined with a superior English education. The general course of instruction pursued in this Establishment, and for which the most distinguished Professors are engaged, comprises French and History—Natural History and Physical Geography—Theory of Music and Elements of Composition—Singing—Drawing, &c.—Drawing and Perspective—Painting and Drawing. The number of Pupils is limited, and great care taken to ensure, at once, to speak German and French.—Mrs. PUPP is one of the most healthy localities around London; and the domestic arrangements at Vernon House replete with comfort, ease, moderate, and references of the first respectability.

**PRIVATE EDUCATION, BEULAH HOUSE, TORQUAY.**—Mrs. HOWELL continues to receive a LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES of the higher class to Board and Educate. Her system is essentially domestic, combining the comforts and indulgence of Home with careful and systematic Tuition. The plan of instruction includes French, German, Italian, Music, Singing and Drawing, with every branch of a sound and refined English Education. Mrs. Howell begs to direct attention to the advantages which the highly favoured climate of Torquay offers to delicate children, to secure the full benefit of which to her Pupils Mrs. Howell gives no winter vacation. References kindly permitted to Rev. D. Pitcairn and Rev. R. Fyfe, Torquay; the Rev. J. Stevenson, Ditchbourne, Canterbury; and to the Parents and Guardians of Pupils.

**EDUCATION.—GERMANY.**—The Principal of a well-known, and Liberal Conducted Establishment at BONN, formed in 1838, on purely domestic principles, for the Education of TWENTY-FIVE Young Gentlemen, has FIVE VACANCIES, and respectfully recommends it to the attention of Parents, since it combines the important advantage of English Superintendence, and the Continental domestic and comfortable of an English home, and where the Pupils, obliged to speak German and French under the constant superintendence of the three well-qualified Resident Masters, and rapid progress in literature, languages, whilst being carefully prepared for the Universities, the Military Schools, or for Commercial Puruits.—The Principal's address, and his prospectus, with ample references, confirmatory of the above, to be had of Mr. Hookham, Library, 11, Bond-street, London.

**KENSINGTON HALL.—A COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR LADIES, with PREPARATORY and JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS FOR YOUNGER PUPILS.**—In this Establishment an earnest attempt is made to educate as well as to instruct, to impart useful knowledge and elegant accomplishments according to the most approved systems, and to supply a deficiency so long deplored.—A Collegiate Institution for Ladies with well advanced instruction in the French and English languages, and at the same time to insure the benefits of moral and religious culture. Much valuable information is conveyed by a series of practical lectures and conversations, extending over a period of two years, and embracing several of the most important objects of Physical, Mental, and Religious Truths to the important objects of Self Knowledge, Education, and Domestic Economy. The PREPARATORY and JUNIOR DEPARTMENTS are rendered comparatively easy and agreeable by the application of an original and well-contrived plan, which, by the use of the most judicious competition, or the use of any inferior motive; care being taken to present the various subjects in a manner and in an order suited to the age and capacity of the pupil, without the slightest endeavor to force knowledge upon the unwilling mind, and so either to injure the health by excessive stimulation, or to produce that indolent distaste for intellectual pursuits which so frequently results from the idleness of school employment. It is the peculiar object of the Institution to avoid the evils of partial education: intellectual attainments and the accomplishments naturally occupy a large share of attention; but certainly not to the neglect of physical training, or of those sound and sound principles of faith and practice which give grace and dignity and usefulness to the female character.

A few PRIVATE PUPILS are received as PARLOUR BOARDERS, with the privilege of attending the Lectures, Solécies, and Conversational and Musical Meetings, which are provided for the improvement and recreation of the Senior Classes, and the evening Session commences on the 23rd instant. Terms, Prospectuses, &c. will be forwarded to any address, Kensington Hall, North End, Fulham, near London.

**PIANOFORTE TEACHING.**—A Professor, well and favourably known to the Public, will be happy to attend Private Pupils, or to make arrangements with a first-class School.—Address, pre-paid, M. A., care of Mr. Betts, 203, Oxford-street.

**A YOUNG LADY, of the Established Church,** who has resided some time on the Continent, is desirous of meeting with a comfortable SITUATION in a private family. A high salary is not an object with the advertiser, who is a native of the Continent, and is competent to teach English, French, and the rudiments of Italian. Address E. P., Mr. Redd's, Library, 14, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, London.

**WANTED, A COMPETENT PERSON,** experienced in the ARRANGEMENT OF LARGE LIBRARIES, and acquainted with the VALUE OF BOOKS, to Arrange, Classify, Catalogue, and Value the Library belonging to the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. This Library consists of over 100,000 Volumes, and only a respectable and perfectly competent person will be treated with. Apply by letter, stating terms and qualifications, to the 'Executors of the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Cork.'

**THE ONLY GREAT CHORAL MEETING** (and last Public Performance) of the SINGING SCHOOLS, this season will be held in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14.

**Conductor, Mr. JOHN HULLAH.**  
TICKETS.—Area, One Shilling—Western Gallery, Half-Crown—Reserved Seats, Five Shillings.—may be had of Mr. Parker, Publisher, 415, West Strand; of the principal Music-sellers; and at Exeter Hall. The profits will be applied towards covering the cost of the New Building now being erected for the use of the Singing Schools.

**LARGE ROOM, 106, New Bond-street.**—Is suitable as a Studio, Committee Room, Picture Gallery, with two rooms adjoining, the whole being on the ground floor, and enclosed by a lobby entrance; late in the occupation of Messrs. Evans.—Apply to Mr. Cox, 106, New Bond-street.

**A FINE PAINTING BY QUENTIN METSYS** (the Blacksmith of Antwerp, companion to the celebrated Picture of 'The Misanthrope' in Her Majesty's Collection at Windsor Castle).

Mr. T. R. having had the honour of submitting the above for private inspection to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, begs to announce to the Nobility and Connoisseurs that a most favourable opportunity now offers of enriching their Collections, and they are respectfully invited to a view of a recent importation at the Gallery, 16, Old Bond-street, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock, where they will be on sale until the 16th of July. The Collection contains important specimens by Claude Lorraine, Murillo, &c. &c.

**GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—PRIVATE**  
INSTRUCTION is given in MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the Study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS, by Mr. TENNANT, Mineralogist, to Her Majesty, 148, Strand, London.—Mr. Tennant can supply elementary Collections of Minerals and Fossils, at 2s. 5s. 10s. to 50 guineas each. He is preparing a List of British Fossils, stratigraphically arranged, which will be ready in a few days.

**PHOTOGRAPHER to Her MAJESTY and**  
His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, by Special Appointment.—Mr. KILBURN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES are taken at his Establishment, 224, Regent-street, next door to Messrs. Dickens, Smith & Co., and immediately opposite to Mr. Verrey's. Licensed by the Patent.

**ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.**—Amateurs and Opticians supplied with any number of Achromatic Object Glasses, of superior quality and at a reasonable price, by R. WILCOX, 102, Fleet-street, London. Particulars as to magnifying power, see new work entitled, 'Microscopic Objects,' published by Whittaker & Co.

**TO CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURERS, SCIENTIFIC PERSONS, AND SURGEONS.**

**FOR SALE, at 5, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden,**  
A complete and extensive ELECTRICAL, ELECTRO-MAGNET, and CHEMICAL APPARATUS, OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, Anatomical Slides, small dissection apparatus, a small Daguerreotype Apparatus, Lecture-tables, and Forms.—the Property of a Gentleman deceased.

**PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.**  
—To be DISPOSED OF, the COPYRIGHT of a WEEKLY JOURNAL, conducted for several years on Conservative principles with considerable success, offering to a gentleman possessed of the necessary qualifications and a small capital, a very desirable opportunity for investment. The stock of printing materials, stationery, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Heynall, Provincial Newspaper Agent, 45, Chancery-lane, London.

**MESSRS. FIRMIN DIDOT FRÈRES & CO.**  
Paris, HAVE REMOVED their London Warehouse—established by letter of the sale of their own Publications—from Amen-corner to the Premises situate 21, KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND.

**JOSEPH LEONARD, AUCTIONEER, Boston, U.S.**  
(Successor to Howe, Leonard & Co.)—Consignments of New or Old Books for Auction Sales respectfully solicited, and for which prompt returns will be made. JOSEPH LEONARD.

**CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.**  
LOANS ON DEBENTURES.  
The Caledonian Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS OF LOANS on Debentures, in sums of not less than £50, for Three or Five Years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Bristol.  
Tenders to be addressed to this Office. Parties may also communicate personally with Messrs. Foster & Braithwaite, 68, Old Broad-street, London.  
By order of the Directors,  
D. HANKIE, Treasurer.

Caledonian Railway Office,  
132, Princes-street, Edinburgh, March 26, 1847.

**OPENING OF THE LINE THROUGHOUT BETWEEN NEWCASTLE AND BIRWICK.**—On and after Thursday, 1st July, the Line will be open throughout for Passenger traffic, and Trains will leave London and Edinburgh at the following hours; by which Passengers may be booked through.

**NEWCASTLE AND BIRWICK RAILWAY.**  
Leave London ..... 9 35 a.m. 10 30 a.m. 5 0 p.m.  
Arrive at Edinburgh ..... 11 0 p.m. 3 30 a.m. 4 15 p.m.  
Leave Edinburgh ..... 7 0 a.m. 9 0 a.m. 4 0 p.m.  
Arrive in London ..... 9 0 p.m. 4 45 a.m. 8 a.m.

By order,  
JAMES ALLPORT, Manager.  
Newcastle, June 28, 1847.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London,**  
(West Strand, near Charing Cross.)  
Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
Treasurers—The Very Rev. G. H. Bowers, D.D., H. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and A. M. Drummond, Esq., Charing Cross.  
The aid of the affluent is earnestly requested for this Hospital, which, since the commencement of its useful operations, has admitted for relief upwards of 121,000 sick patients, and the doors of which are always open for the immediate assistance of cases of accident and emergency.  
Between 3,000 and 10,000 poor suffering objects, including from 1,100 to 1,500 cases of severe accident, are annually admitted to partake of its benefits; and the Committee have the painful duty of stating that the regular income of the Charity falls so far short of the amount required for its support, that were it not for the kind donations of the benevolent, and the lessens of departed benefactors, aided by the most careful appropriation of its funds, the Institution would be quite incapable of sustaining its useful operations.  
Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, at the Hospital; at Messrs. Drummond's, Charing Cross; Messrs. Coutts's, Strand; Messrs. Hoare's, Fleet-street; and the neighbouring bankers.  
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**DAVID NUTTS' QUARTERLY LIST OF NEW FOREIGN BOOKS, NO. III.** can be had, gratis, by applying to the FLEET-STREET.  
Also, a List of GERMAN and CLASSICAL BOOKS, at reduced prices.

**DECORATIONS for the Walls and Ceilings of**  
Drawing or Dining Rooms, Libraries, Halls, and generally for the Interior of Houses, PAINTED ON PAPER by a patent process, by which the papers are rendered washable with soap and water, in all the various styles of ornament, are to be had at far less expense than the same could be painted on the wall, at W. B. SPURGEON'S, Decorator, 436, West Strand, near Temple-bar-square. Also a large variety of French as well as English Paper Hangings.

## Sales by Auction.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, July 6,

**THE LIBRARY of the late THOS. CARTER, Esq.**, including Camden's Britannia, 2 vols.—Boydell's River Thames, 3 vols.—Quain's Plates of the Muscles—Ackermann's West Minister Abbey, 2 vols.—Bruce's Travels, 5 vols.—Lalonde's Buckinghamshire, 7 parts—Weaver's Ancient Funeral Monuments—Strutt's Chronicle of England, 2 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.—Statutes at Large, 32 vols.—Steuart's Statistical Account of Scotland, 31 vols.—Richmond's Annals of the Fathers, 8 vols., &c.

Mr. L. A. LEWIS will SELL, at his House, 125, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, July 8, and 4 following days,

**A FURTHER PORTION of the STOCK of the late Mr. STEVENSON, of Cambridge, and a COLLECTION of BOOKS, from the West of England, in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature.**

## SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

**BOUTHGA TE & BARRETT** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and three following days,

**THE VALUABLE LIBRARY of a well-known COLLECTOR**, peculiarly rich in Bibliographical and Typographical Works, a great variety of English and Foreign Theology, an extensive assortment of Greek and Latin Classics and Translations, and a good selection of Standard General Literature, all in excellent condition; among which are, 1st Folio, Gale, Herum Anglicanum Scriptores Veteres, 2 vols.—Scriptores Veteris, Herum Britannicum, cura H. Comelini, morocco—Poll ad Henricum VIII. pro Ecclesiasticis Unitatis Defensione—Tyndal's Scriptures Decem Historie Anglicanae, 3 vols. in 1, calf—Panzeri Bibliotheca Britannica—Hibernica—Tanneri Societas Jesu—Nili Ascepe Opera, 2 vols.—Goar Ritale Greecum.—In Quarto: Patrick, Lowth and Whitby's Commentary, by Pitman, 6 vols.—Henry's Exposition, 6 vols.—Wolfi Bibliotheca Hebraea et Curia Philologica et Critica, 9 vols.—Fabricii Bibliotheca Graeca, 14 vols.—D'Herbelot, Bibliothèque Orientale, 4 vols. large paper—Clément, Bibliothèque Curieuse, 9 vols. half mor.—Maittaire Annales Typographicae, 6 vols. half russet—Panzeri Annales Typographici, 11 vols. fine paper—Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, 4 vols.—Otley's History of Engraving, 3 vols.—Singer on Playing Cards, large paper—Wood's Athene Oxoniensis, by Bliss, 4 vols.—Roscoe's Leo X. and Lorenzo de' Medici, 6 vols.—Lodge's Portraits, India proofs—Heliconia, 3 vols.—Nares's Glossary, mor.—In Octavo: Walpole's Catalogue of Paintings, by Dallaway, 5 vols. large paper—Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, 5 vols.—Turner's England during the Middle Ages, Modern History of England, and Sacred History of the World, 12 vols.—D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, and other Works, 14 vols.—a series of the Works of the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, mostly subscribers' copies—Mansell's Bibliotheca Historica, 19 vols. half mor.—Peignot, Durrer, 3 vols.—Saxii, Onomasticon Literarium, 8 vols.—Brydges's British Bibliographer, Res Literariae, and other Works—Horne's Introduction, 5 vols.—Charles Butler's Works—Bede's Works, 13 vols.—Collier's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols.—Newton's Works, 6 vols.—Priestley's various Works—Stechelin's Rabbinical Literature, 3 vols.—Euripidis Opera Omnia, 9 vols.—Waverley Novels, 45 vols. calf extra—nearly a complete series of the Works of Thomas Hearne—Johnson and Stevens's Shakespeare, with Index, 17 vols.—Ritson's Works, &c. &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues had of George Holmer, Esq., 26, Bridge-street, Southwark, and of the Auctioneers, 22, Fleet-street.

## EXOTIC ORCHIDS.

The COLLECTION of the late F. G. COX, Esq.

Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, Cedar Lodge, Stockwell, Surrey, on THURSDAY, 8th of July, and following day,

**THE above-named CHOICE and VALUABLE COLLECTION of ORCHIDS**, which being so well known to growers, renders a detail of the many rare specimens contained in it unnecessary in this announcement; it is sufficient to say, that it ranks as one of the most important Collections in the kingdom. May be viewed two days before the Sale on application to Mr. Don, the gardener, on the premises, of whom Catalogues may be had, and also of the Auctioneers, 28, King-street, Covent-garden.

The ERECTION of the HOT and GREENHOUSES at CEDAR LODGE, STOCKWELL, the property of the late F. G. COX, Esq.

Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises as above, on FRIDAY, 9th July,

**THE RANGE of HOT and GREENHOUSES.**

Lotted as under:—LOT 1, A HOTHOUSE, with span roof, heated by Week's tubular boiler, 24 feet 6 long, 15 feet 6 wide, and 11 feet high; LOT 2, A HOTHOUSE, with span roof, heated by a Conical Boiler, with two large Tanks of galvanized iron and slate fittings, by Beck, Isleworth, 30 feet long, 14 feet 6 wide, 11 feet high; LOT 3, A GREENHOUSE, with span roof, 30 feet long, 9 feet wide, 7 feet 6 high; LOT 4, A GREENHOUSE, with span roof, 24 feet 6 long, 12 feet 6 wide, 11 feet high.

May be viewed three days prior to the Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. Don, the gardener, on the premises, and of Messrs. J. C. & S. Stevens, 28, King-street, Covent-garden.

Just published,

## A Catalogue of German Books. AT REDUCED PRICES. Williams & Morgate

HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT AND TO ARTISTS.

**MESSRS. J. & R. MCCRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, No. 7, Old Jewry**, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that they continue to receive Commissions of Objects of Fine Arts, Bazaar, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. Chenu, No. 25, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Fackler and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

## TO CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.

**J. A. GODDARD, FOREIGN and GENERAL AGENT**, 36, Old Jewry, respectfully informs the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, that he undertakes to receive and pass through the Custom House, Works of Art, Writings, Bazaar, &c.; and also to forward Effects to all parts of the World.—All Commissions with which J. A. G. may be entrusted, will be executed with the utmost attention and promptitude, and on terms that will insure him future favours.—The List of J. A. G.'s Foreign Correspondents, and every information, may be obtained at his Office, 36, Old Jewry.

Agent in Paris, Mr. H. BERRYER, 4, Rue de la Paix.

**VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.** Sixth edition, 2s.

Reprint of the above Work, sewed, 2s. 6d.

Explanations; a Sequel to Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. Second edition, 2s.

London: John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

**SYLVAN'S HANDBOOK TO THE LAKES.**

Just published, in a handsome pocket vol. fcap. 8vo. price 1s. with Maps by W. D. and upwards of 100 Illustrations by Thomas and Edward Gilks.

**SYLVAN'S PICTORIAL HANDBOOK to the ENGLISH LAKES.**

"This is the most complete guide for the tourist to the Lakes which has come under our notice. It describes the scenery, indicates the objects most worthy of inspection, gives a short history of each, and illustrates the whole with maps and woodcuts. A visitor to the Lakes should omit to take this volume in his pocket."

John Johnston, London and Edinburgh.

**GARDENER'S MONTHLY VOLUME**, edited by GEORGE WILLIAM JOHNSON, Author of 'The Dictionary of Gardening,' 'The Gardener's Almanac,' &c.

The following are the volumes published, price 3s. 6d. each.

1. The Potato: its Culture, Uses, and History. By the Editor.

2. The Cucumber: the Gooseberry. By the Editor.

3. and 4. The Grape Vine. By the Editor and R. Errington.

5. The Auricula: the Asparagus. By the Editor; by T. Slater, Florist, Manchester; and R. Errington.


6 and 7. June 1 and July 1. The Pine Apple. By the Editor, and by Mr. Barnes, of Bletton.

"In order that any single subject may be purchased separately, the work is also published in half volumes, sewed, at 2s. each."

London: Robert Baldwin. Winchester: H. Woolbridge.

**THE 73rd NUMBER of the HYGIST**

JULY contains a copy of the Holy and Sacred Petition presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of June, signed by upwards of 31,700 of the people. Also, the inscription on the containing that petition—Mr. Frazer's Address to the Society in the subject of the petition—Withdrawal of the Medical Institution Bill, &c. &c.—Office, 368, Strand, London. Price 1d. or 2d. by post; and may be had of all the Hygeian agents throughout the country.

 **THE DAILY NEWS** looks for support, not to comparatively few readers at a high price, but to many at a low price.

PRICE THREEPENCE,

# THE DAILY NEWS,

LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER,

Every Morning in Time for the Morning Mails.

**THE DAILY NEWS** contains everything that is to be found in other journals; and all accounts of Markets—all trade information—is so arranged that the merchant and man of business can find what he wants always, as nearly as possible, in the same place, and in the fewest possible words.

The **DAILY NEWS** is the same size as all other journals were within seven years: it is larger than many of the high-priced London Journals are now; and in every particular of interest, it contains as much and as EARLY INFORMATION as the most successful among its contemporaries. But the **DAILY NEWS** is expensive, and double sheets are given whenever a pressure of News, an important Debate, or Advertisements seem to require it. To the Reader, therefore, the **DAILY NEWS** presents qualities such as no other journal possesses—whilst to the Advertiser its very large circulation ensures advantages of a corresponding nature.

Every News Agent will, we hope, supply the Paper by post at Threepence, where payment is made in advance: when credit is given, or copies are received by Express, it is a matter of private arrangement, with which the Proprietors have nothing to do. As, however, it is advisable to guard against possible inconvenience, the Proprietors of the **DAILY NEWS** will undertake to get all persons supplied who shall forward a Post-office order, made payable to JOSEPH SMITH, **DAILY NEWS OFFICE**, Whitefriars, London.

For Three Months, 19s. 6d. | Six Months, 11. 10s. | Twelve Months, 34. 18s.

**LONDON EVENING PAPER, PRICE THREEPENCE,**

Published every Afternoon at Half-past Three o'Clock,

## THE EXPRESS.

**THE GREAT SUCCESS** of the "Daily News" led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish an Evening Edition (containing REPORTS of PRICES and PROCEEDINGS in the DIFFERENT MARKETS on the DAY of PUBLICATION). The Proprietors of the "Daily News" resolved to comply with the wish of the Public; but, to prevent confusion, the Paper appears under a different name—that of **THE EXPRESS**.

**THE EXPRESS** contains, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE which may arrive on the day of publication.

**THE EXPRESS** has the benefit of the Foreign Expresses, Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared REPORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS are the marking feature; the want being fully proved by the almost immediate success of the undertaking.

The Proprietors believe that every respectable News Agent will transmit the "Daily News" or "Express" on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 19s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with **THE EXPRESS** are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. HARVEY WARRINGTON, 16, Boulevard Street, Fleet Street, London.

New ready, fourth edition, revised, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.  
**ON the SANATIVE INFLUENCE of**  
**CLIMATE.** With an Account of the best Places of Resort for  
 Invalids. By SIR JAMES CLARK, Bart. M.D.  
 John Murray, Albemarle-street; and  
 John Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

**NEW WEEKLY FREE-TRADE and**  
**FAMILY NEWSPAPER.** Larger than the London Times.—  
 On Saturday, July 10, 1847, will be published, the  
 first Number of **THE LONDON MERCURY.**—This newspaper  
 will be printed on a double sheet, of the full size allowed by law,  
 and will therefore be one of the largest papers in the kingdom.  
 It will accurately and faithfully represent the common sense, the  
 generous feeling, and the public spirit of the English people. It  
 will advocate Civil, Religious, and Commercial Liberty—Good and  
 Cheap Government—Reduction of Taxation—An Equitable Distri-  
 bution of Public Burdens—The Necessity of a Humane Provision  
 for the Poor—The Abolition of all Duties on the Necessaries of  
 Life—Sanitary Improvements—The Moral and Intellectual Edu-  
 cation of the Industrial Classes; their Health-promoting Recrea-  
 tions, and Social and Political Elevation. Neither expense nor  
 labour will be spared to render the LONDON MERCURY a use-  
 ful and agreeable paper for the merchant, the tradesman, and the  
 domestic circle. The list of subscribers already obtained to this  
 paper comprises the names of most of the merchants and manufac-  
 turers in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the other Northern Counties,  
 who supported and upheld the Anti-Corn Law League.—Corres-  
 pondence, orders, and advertisements to be addressed (post paid)  
 to the Editors, 235, Strand, London.

**THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.**  
 On and after 6th July, THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER will  
 appear

TWICE A WEEK, viz.:  
 ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING.  
 The Largest Size allowed by Law.

Besides its Political and Commercial Information, Local Intelli-  
 gence, Market Reports, &c. the EXAMINER will present to its  
 readers such a variety of Original and Selected Matter of general  
 interest, as to render it one of the most acceptable Family Papers  
 in the Kingdom. The Proprietors have also made arrangements  
 for a Series of Original Contributions, of an entirely novel and  
 interesting kind, which will be commenced in the first Tuesday  
 number, 6th July, and continued every succeeding Tuesday until  
 completed.

Terms (paid in advance) for the Tuesday or Saturday's Examiner,

1 Per Quarter (advance) 4s. 6d. 1 Per Half Year..... 9s. 6d.  
 For both Papers, posted:  
 1 Per Quarter..... 5s. 6d. 1 Per Half Year..... 10s. 6d.  
 Manchester Examiner Office, 23, Market-street,  
 Manchester, 26th June.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A**  
**WORKING MAN.**

The MANCHESTER EXAMINER of Tuesday, 6th July, will  
 contain No. I. of THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WORKING  
 MAN, by A WELL-KNOWN POPULAR WRITER; to be con-  
 tinued every Tuesday, until completed.  
 May be ordered through any respectable Newsmen.  
 Examiner Office, 23, Market-street,  
 Manchester, 26th June.

Price 2d. each, or 5s. for 25 copies for distribution amongst  
 Cottage Communities.

**THE COTTAGERS' CALENDAR OF**  
**GARDEN OPERATIONS.**

By JOSEPH PAXTON.  
 Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, &c. &c.  
 Reprinted from the *Gardener's Chronicle*. Above 32,000 have  
 already been sold.

#### INDEX OF CONTENTS:—

African Lilies	Gentianella	Planting
Agapanthus	Gillias	Plums
Almonds	Gooseberries	Polyanthus
Annals	Grafting	Potatoes
Apples	Green fly	Privet
Apricot	Heartcase	Pruning
Auriculas	Herbs	Propagate by cut-
Bans	Herbaceous Peren-	tings
Beet	nials	Pyracantha
Bismals	Hellebore	Radiolus
Black Fly	Hollyhocks	Ranunculus
Books list of, for Cot-	Honeysuckle	Raspberries
tagers	Horse-radish	Rhubarb
Borax	Hyacinths	Rocketts
Borcole	Hydrangeas	Roses
Box clippings	Hyssop	Rue
Broom	Indian Grass	Rustic Vases
Broomel Sprouts	Iris	Sage
Budding	Kidney Beans	Salvias
Bulls	Lavender	Saxifrage
Cabbages	Layering	Scarlet Runner
Cacti	Leeks	Beans
Calceolarias	Leptosiphons	Seeds
Campanulas	Lettuce	Sea Daisy or Thrift
Carnations	Lobelia	Seakale
Carrs	London Pride	Select Flowers
Coniflours	Lychnis, Double	Select Vegetables
Corn	Nargold	and Fruit
Cornflowers	Marjoram	Snails and Slugs
Cornish	Marjoram	Snowdrops
Cornish	Marjoram	Spinach
Cornish	Marjoram	Spruce Fir
Cornish	Marjoram	Spur pruning
Cornish	Marjoram	Stocks
Cornish	Marjoram	Strawberries
Cornish	Marjoram	Summer Savory
Cornish	Marjoram	Sweet Williams
Cornish	Marjoram	Thorn Hedges
Cornish	Marjoram	Thyme
Cornish	Marjoram	Utridia Pavonia
Cornish	Marjoram	Transplanting
Cornish	Marjoram	Tree lifting
Cornish	Marjoram	Tulips
Cornish	Marjoram	Turnips
Cornish	Marjoram	Vegetable Cookery
Cornish	Marjoram	Venus's Looking-
Cornish	Marjoram	glass
Cornish	Marjoram	Verbena
Cornish	Marjoram	Vines
Cornish	Marjoram	Virginian Stocks
Cornish	Marjoram	Wallflowers
Cornish	Marjoram	Willows
Cornish	Marjoram	Zinnias

Illustrated with several Woodcuts.

Published at the 'Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Ga-  
 zette' Office, 5, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London.  
 the rate of 3d. each, or 5s. for 25 copies for distribution amongst  
 Cottage Communities, delivered anywhere in London, on a Post-office  
 order being sent to the Publisher, James Matthews, at the Office,  
 and made payable at the Post-office, 120, Strand, London.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS SEASON, BY MR. MURRAY.

### 1. THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CLXI. 8vo. 6s.

#### CONTENTS.

1. LORD LINDSAY ON CHRISTIAN ART.
2. The HEIRS of the STUARTS.
3. JOURNAL of a RESIDENCE in PORTUGAL.
4. PANTAGRUELISM.
5. FROM OXFORD TO ROME.
6. SIR JAMES ROSS'S VOYAGES and DISCOVERIES.
7. The GREAT ASSIZES of AUVERGNE.
8. CURRENCY and the FINANCIAL CRISIS.
9. PEELE'S POLICY.

#### 2.

BY AUTHORITY OF

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS'S

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY in the SOUTHERN SEAS.  
 With Plates, Maps, and Woodcuts, 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

#### 3.

CONTINUATION of GROTE'S  
 HISTORY of GREECE, down to the BATTLE of MARA-  
 THON. Maps, 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

#### 4.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of SIR  
 JOHN BARROW, Bart., (late of the Admiralty). With  
 Portrait, 8vo. 16s.

#### 5.

The TRUE STORY of the  
 BATTLE of WATERLOO. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A.  
 Post 8vo. 6s.

#### 6.

VISITS to SPOTS of INTEREST  
 near WINDSOR and ETON. By EDWARD JESSE.  
 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 12s.

#### 7.

THREE YEARS' WANDER-  
 INGS in the NORTHERN PROVINCES of CHINA. By  
 ROBERT FORTUNE. Plates and Woodcuts, 8vo. 15s.

#### 8.

LIVES of LORD CHANCEL-  
 LORS of ENGLAND. By LORD CAMPBELL. Second  
 Series. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

#### 9.

LORD SIDMOUTH'S LIFE and  
 CORRESPONDENCE. By DEAN PELLEW. Portraits.  
 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

#### 10.

The REVOLUTION in SERVIA,  
 Translated from the German of LEOPOLD RANKE. By Mrs.  
 ALEXANDER KERR. 8vo.

#### 11.

SKETCHES of the HISTORY of  
 CHRISTIAN ART. By LORD LINDSAY. 3 vols. 8vo.  
 31s. 6d.

#### 12.

The FINANCIAL and COMMER-  
 CIAL CRISIS—considered by LORD ASHBURTON.  
 Fourth Edition, 8vo. 1s.

#### 13.

The COMMERCIAL POLICY of  
 PITT and PEEL—1785-1846. 8vo. 2s.

#### 14.

The CRISIS and the CURRENCY.  
 By JOHN G. KINNEAR, Esq. of Glasgow. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

#### 15.

OMOO; or, ADVENTURES in  
 the SOUTH SEAS. By HERMANN MELVILLE, Author  
 of 'TYPEE.' Post 8vo. 6s.

#### 16.

ENGLISH HEXAMETERS.  
 Consisting of Translations from the German. By Sir JOHN  
 HERSHEL, Professor WHEWELL, Archdeacon HARE,  
 Rev. Dr. HAWTREY, and J. G. LOCKHART, Esq.  
 8vo. 9s.

#### 17.

VERSE TRANSLATIONS from  
 the GERMAN, including BÜRGER'S LENORE, SCHIL-  
 LER'S SONG of the BELL, and other POEMS. 8vo.  
 2s. 6d.

#### 18.

The ARTS of the MIDDLE  
 AGES. By the MONK THEOPHILUS, Translated with  
 Notes. By ROBERT HENDRIE. 8vo. 21s.

#### 19.

UNDESIGNED SCRIPTURAL  
 COINCIDENCES, a TEST of their VERACITY. By Rev.  
 J. J. BLUNT. New Edition, One Volume, 8vo. 12s.

#### 20.

PRINCIPLES of GEOLOGY.  
 By CHARLES LYELL, F.G.S. Seventh Edition. 8vo. in  
 One Volume, 18s.

#### 21.

A POPULAR HISTORY of  
 GERMANY. On the Plan of Mrs. MARKHAM'S HIS-  
 TORIES. Woodcuts, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.



In 32mo. price 6d. or post free 10d.  
**STAMMERING CONSIDERED,** with Relation to the Management of the Breath; with a Plan for its Remedy and Practical Observations. By the Rev. PERCEVAL W. BRYAN.  
 James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street.

Just published,  
**TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.** Vol. XVI., Part III.

- Contents.*
- XIX. On a Formula representing the Mean Height of the Barometer at the Level of the Sea. By Prof. Hansteen, of Christiania, in a Letter addressed to Prof. Forbes, Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
- XX. On General Differentiation. Part III. By the Rev. P. Kelland, M.A., F.R.S.S., & E. F.C.P.S., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics, &c. in the University of Edinburgh.
- XXI. Observations on the Principle of Vital Affinity, as illustrated by recent Discoveries in Organic Chemistry. By William Pulteney Alison, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Part II.
- XXII. An Attempt to Elucidate and Apply the Principles of Goniometry, as published by Mr. Warren, in his Treatise on the Square Roots of Negative Quantities. By the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot.
- XXIII. On the Reaction of Natural Waters with Soluble Lead Salts. By Arthur Connell, Esq., F.R.S.E., Professor of Chemistry in the University of St. Andrews.
- XXIV. On certain Products of Decomposition of the Fixed Oils in contact with Sulphur. By Thomas Anderson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh.
- XXV. Experiments on the Ordinary Refraction of Iceland Spar. By William Swan, Esq. Communicated by Prof. Kelland.
- XXVI. Observations on the Temperature of the Ground at Trevandrum in India, from May 1822 to December 1825. By John Calvercott, Esq., Astronomer to the Rajah of Travancore. Communicated in a Letter to Prof. J. D. Forbes.
- XXVII. On the Parallel Roads of Lochaber, with Remarks on the Change of Relative Levels of Sea and Land in Scotland, and on the Detrital Deposits in that Country. By David Milne, Esq.
- Edinburgh: published by Robert Grant & Son, 22, Princes-street; and H. G. Bohn, London.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

## MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- I.  
**LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND.** Vol. X. By AGNES STRICKLAND.
- II.  
**LORD CASTLEREAGH'S JOURNEY to DAMASCUS.** 3 vols. With numerous Engravings.
- III.  
**MEMOIRS of LADY SUNDON,** and of the COURT of QUEEN CAROLINE, Consort of George II. By Mrs. THOMSON. 3 vols.
- IV.  
**ZENON the MARTYR.** By the Rev. RICHARD COBBOLD, M.A. 3 vols.
- V.  
**TANCRED.** By B. DISRAELI, M.P. New Edition. 3 vols.
- VI.  
**SIR GEORGE SIMPSON'S OVERLAND JOURNEY ROUND the WORLD.** 3 vols. 8vo.
- VII.  
**The JESUIT at CAMBRIDGE.** By SIR GEORGE STEPHEN. 2 vols.
- VIII.  
**ZOOLOGICAL RECREATIONS.** By W. J. BRODERIP, Esq. F.R.S. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.
- IX.  
**MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY and LETTERS.** Vols. VI. and VII., completing the Work.
- X.  
**HORACE WALPOLE'S MEMOIRS of the REIGN of GEORGE THE SECOND.** Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.
- NEW NOVEL BY MRS. GASCOIGNE.  
 Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.  
**EVELYN HARCOURT.**  
 By the Authoress of 'Temptation; or, a Wife's Perils,' &c.  
 "The reader will find 'Evelyn Harcourt' a singularly clever, spirited, and eloquent book; and that although the writer lays bare the heart with considerable talent, there is none of that repulsive, anatomical exposure in which so many authors love to revel. The display is human, not inhuman."—*Court Journal*.
- Also, now ready,  
**THE ROMANCE of WAR, Vol. IV.;**  
 Or, THE HIGHLANDERS in FRANCE and BELGIUM. Sequel to 'The Highlanders in Spain.' By JAMES GRANT, Esq., late 2nd Regt.
- Also, just published,  
**MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER, WIFE and WIDOW.** By the Rev. R. COBBOLD, M.A. Second and Cheaper Edition, complete in 1 vol. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d. bound.
- Henry Colburn, Publisher 13, Great Marlborough-street.

## NEW WORKS.

### ADVENTURES on the WESTERN

COAST of SOUTH AMERICA and the INTERIOR of CALIFORNIA. Including a Narrative of Incidents at the King's Mill Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea, and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean. With an Account of the Natural Productions, and the Manners and Customs, in Peace and War, of the various Savage Tribes visited. By J. COULTER, M.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. [On Tuesday next.]

### TRAVELS in CENTRAL AMERICA;

with a Journal of nearly Three Years' Residence in the Country. To which are added, a Sketch of the History of the Republic, and an Account of its Climate, Productions, Commerce, &c. By ROBERT GLASGOW DUNLOP, Esq. Post 8vo. with Map, 10s. 6d. [In a few days.]

### The LANDS of the BIBLE VISITED

and DESCRIBED, in an Extensive Journey undertaken with special reference to the promotion of Biblical Research and the Advancement of the Cause of Philanthropy. By JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and numerous Illustrations, 30s.

### VIEW of the PROGRESS of POLITICAL ECONOMY in EUROPE since the Sixteenth Century.

Being a Course of Lectures delivered at the University of Oxford, in Michaelmas Term 1846, and Lent Term 1847. By FRAYERS TWISS, D.C.L. F.R.S., Professor of Political Economy, and Fellow of University College, Oxford. Post 8vo. [On Tuesday next.]

### The LEARNED SOCIETIES and

PRINTING CLUBS of the UNITED KINGDOM; being an Account of their respective Origin, History, Objects, and Constitution; with full Details respecting Membership, Fees, their Published Works and Transactions, Notices of their Periods and Places of Meeting, &c. By the Rev. A. HUME, LL.D. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

### The TRUE STORY of my LIFE: a

Sketch, By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of 'The Shoes of Fortune,' 'The Nightingale,' &c. &c. Only a Fiddler, 'The Improvisatore,' &c. Translated by MARY HOWITT. Fcap. 8vo. [In a few days.]

### NOTES from a JOURNAL KEPT

in ITALY and SICILY DURING the YEARS 1844, 1845, and 1846. By J. G. FRANCIS, B.A. 8vo. with Eight lithographic Illustrations, from Drawings by the Author, 14s.

"Mr. Francis is an active and enterprising traveller. He has a good taste in Art, a keen relish for the beauties of nature, a knowledge of history, acquired by reflecting as well as reading, an observing eye for mankind, and what is more, a sympathy with them."—*Spectator*.

### MATERIALS for a HISTORY of

OIL PAINTING. By CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, Esq. R.A. F.R.S. F.S.A., Secretary to the Royal Commission for Promoting the Fine Arts in connexion with the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament, &c. &c. 8vo. 16s.

### The PAST and FUTURE of the

BRITISH NAVY. By Captain the Hon. E. PLUNKETT, R.N. New Edition, revised and enlarged; with Notes and Additional Information communicated by several Officers of Distinction. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

"We take the earliest opportunity of bringing to the notice of our readers, whether professional or not, this very clever book, which points out, with the greatest power, what we have constantly endeavoured to enforce—the pressing necessity of our being prepared to meet any sudden attack."—*United Service Magazine*.

### The Rev. R. A. F. BARRETT'S SYNOPSIS of CRITICISMS on DISPUTED and DOUBTFUL

PASSAGES of the OLD TESTAMENT. Vol. II. Part I. 8vo. 14s.

"One of the most important contributions made for many years to the criticism of the Old Testament."—*Athenæum*.

### Mr. GUTCH'S COLLECTION of the

ROBIN HOOD BALLADS. To which is prefixed, the History and Character of this celebrated English Yeoman. 2 vols. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, from Designs by F. W. FAIRHOLD, F.A.S. 30s.

"If any one wants to know bold Robin Hood as he was, let him straightway possess himself of these two delightful volumes for which we are indebted to Mr. Gutch. We have here not only the consecutive series of ballads known as 'The Lytall Geste of Robin Hood,' but every ballad, tale, and song, relating to the famous outlaw; and the whole are beautifully illustrated. Mr. Gutch thoroughly understands the duty of an editor, and has applied himself heart and soul to the task; in consequence, he has given us by far the best collection of English ballads which for years has issued from the press."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

### The JOURNEY of LIFE. By

CATHARINE SINCLAIR, Author of 'Modern Society,' 'Modern Accomplishments,' 'Modern Flirtations,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. [On Thursday next.]

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

8, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, July 3, 1847.

## MR. BENTLEY

WILL IMMEDIATELY PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING  
NEW WORKS.

### NORMAN'S BRIDGE;

Or, THE MODERN MIDAS.  
 By the AUTHOR of 'EMILIA WYNNDHAM,'  
 'FATHER DANCY,' &c. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY,  
**MEMOIRS OF THE PRIVATE LIFE and OPINIONS of LOUISA, QUEEN of PRUSSIA,**  
 CONSORT of FREDERICK WILLIAM THE THIRD.  
 By MRS. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

1 vol. post 8vo. uniform with MISS STRICKLAND'S 'LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND.' 3 vols.

DEDICATED TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

### TRAVELS in AFRICA;

NARRATIVE of a JOURNEY UNDERTAKEN in the YEARS 1845-6, FROM WHYDAH, on the WEST COAST of AFRICA, THROUGH the KINGDOM DAHOMEY, to ADOWDIAH, in the INTERIOR of AFRICA.

By JOHN DUNCAN, Late of the 1st Life Guards, and one of the late Niger Expedition. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Map by Arrowsmith and other Illustrations.

### SCRAPS and SKETCHES of IRISH LIFE, PAST and PRESENT.

By the AUTHOR of 'THE HOT WATER CURE' 2 vols. post 8vo. 8s. [Now ready.]

### RAMBLES in SWEDEN and GOTTLAND.

WITH ETCHINGS BY the WAY-SIDE.

By SYLVANUS, Author of 'Pedestrian Reminiscences, at Home and Abroad,' with Sketches of Country Life. 8vo. with Illustrations.

### FACTS and FIGURES FROM ITALY.

By DON JEREMY SAVONAROLA, Benedictine Monk.

Addressed during the two last Winters to CHARLES DICKENS, Esq., being an APPENDIX to his 'PICTURES.' 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### GISELLA.

By the AUTHOR of 'SECOND LOVE' 3 vols.

### LITERARY and HISTORICAL MEMORIALS of LONDON.

By J. HENEGGE JESSE, Esq.

Author of 'Memoirs of the Court of England,' 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' 'The Pretenders and their Adherents,' &c. 3 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations.

### NOTES of A RESIDENCE AT ROME.

By A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.

(REV. M. VICARY, M.A.)

Post 8vo.

### SECRET HISTORY of the COURT and GOVERNMENT of RUSSIA,

UNDER THE EMPERORS ALEXANDER and NICHOLAS.

By J. H. SCHMITZLER.

2 vols. 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.  
 (Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty)



LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

## REVIEWS

*English Etymologies.* By H. Fox Talbot, Esq. Murray.

THOUGH no one will deny that since the days of Johnson we have paid considerable attention to Etymology, our warmest eulogists must admit that it is a department of literature in which we have done much less than might have been expected from us. It is true that we have achieved more than many of our neighbours. The French and Italians, for instance, have remained nearly stationary on this path,—because, for want of general learning, they had neither the qualifications nor disposition to contend against us; and in this, as in too many other respects, our national ambition has extended no further than to keep them at a distance. It had been wiser to have compared ourselves with the Germans and other nations yet more northern; who, in tracing words to their origin, have set a noble example to Europe, and who might look back upon us with as much contempt as we look on the people of the South. Still it is admitted that we have effected, of late years, more than appears on the surface. The labours of our Todds and Richardsons are everywhere appreciated; but very few are aware of the additions made to etymological science in our glossaries, provincial and archaeological. It is in *these*—for the most part unknown as they are to foreigners—that the student must look for derivations and affinities; and if they were collected, we should hold in the eyes of Europe at large a far more respectable station as lexicographers than we do. But we make the mere bricks of the building,—and leave the Websters to put them together. So, also, with Oriental literature. We have enriched reviews, magazines, and obscure volumes of Transactions with original, elaborate, and critical papers on the languages, religion, literature and social institutions of eastern nations; and have left to our neighbours the French (so apt at constructing systems, but so averse from research) the comparatively easy task of arranging them under general heads and connecting them by ingenious speculations. Hence, it has often happened that where both the raw material and much of the workmanship were our own we have failed to recognize them in their foreign collection and adaptation.

This welcome volume by Mr. Talbot is "intended as a small contribution towards the history of the English language." He alludes to the familiar fact that "many of our most important words stand in great need of illustration,—the common notions respecting their origin being unsatisfactory, and often manifestly erroneous." He claims credit to himself for novelty in regard to a "large proportion of the observations contained in this work." That many are novel, is unquestionable; but, in our judgment, many also have appeared before,—and in the very glossaries to which we have alluded, or in the critical notices (dispersed through our periodicals) to which those glossaries have given rise. Yet the volume is valuable. The author exhibits great acuteness,—a quality which exceeds both his learning and research; and though his derivations are at times fanciful, and sometimes absurd, we meet with much that carries conviction—and much also that, whether well founded or not, cannot fail to strike the etymologist.

But general strictures are barren:—let us come to particular illustrations. The very first word in the volume will not stand scrutiny:—

"*Concert*.—It appears to me that Johnson fails entirely in his etymology of this word. He derives it

from the Latin *concertare*, which means, to fight, dispute, quarrel. \* \* The true etymology is given in Lemon's Dictionary; namely, *Concert*, from the Latin *centus*, several voices singing in harmony. *Concentus* is from *concineri*, to sing together. From hence, by a natural metaphor, come the expressions—To *concert* together. A *concerted* plan (one in which several agree or unite). A *concerted* signal. Acting by concert."

It is, however, true that the uncompounded word *certo* has sometimes a meaning analogous to that for which all our lexicographers have contended. We may *strive* in a good as well as in a bad sense. Thus, when Livy informs us that two parties strove to outdo, or outstrive, each other in courtesy and benefits (*comitate ac beneficiis certatum est*), we understand that there may be a strife even in harmony. A concert is nothing more than a strife which shall most excel in the observance of established rules.

The derivation of the word *currant* from *κορυμβος* is still less to our taste. We should have thought the French name "*raisins de Corinthe*" explicit enough for any one who knows that the fruit came from that quarter of the world.—In regard to the following word, we are still more sorry to differ from our author:—

"*Housleek*.—This plant bears no resemblance to a *leek*. The Germans call it *hauslaub*, which is, literally, *house-leaf*. Which therefore seems to have been its genuine English name."

This is a palpable mistake. It does most certainly bear a resemblance, and a great one too,—as we often observed in days of yore, when running, like a cat, over the roofs of old country-houses. The same remark may surely be made of the following:—

"*Puss*.—The name of '*puss*' is bestowed indifferently upon the *Cat* and the *Hare*. But since we cannot suppose that two animals so distinct were ever mistaken for each other, we may ask why they should have the same name? A confusion of nomenclature seems to have arisen somehow or other:—and perhaps in the following manner. Two languages were fashionable, at the same time, in mediæval Britain—the Latin and the Norman French. Many people spoke a little of both, and doubtless often made a confusion between them. A *Hare* was called, by those who spoke Latin, *lepus*—which was perfectly correct. But others, who spoke a jumble of languages, introduced the name carelessly into their Norman French. Once established there as a familiar word, it was not long, we may guess, before the first syllable of the name (*Le*) came to be mistaken for the French *article*, and *Lepus* became changed into *le puss*. In many other words the *article* has given rise to similar mistakes; thus *l'ingot* (an ingot) became *lingot*; *l'ierre* (ivy) became *lierre*; *l'unx* (the Ounce, a kind of leopard) became *lunx* or *lynx*; and *l'otr* (the otter) became *lutra*. Though some may be disposed to consider these Classical terms as the original ones."

This is worse than *chez* from *apud*. By taking away a whole syllable and adding a letter or two, we may transform any word to what we please. Everybody but Mr. Talbot will see a great likeness between the two animals. If the Spanish innkeepers be not belied, they have little difficulty in passing one for the other.

"*Adder*.—From Anglo-Sax. *ater*, venom. Or possibly from the Germ. *natter* (a snake); Lat. *natrix*; Anglo-Sax. *naðre*. In this case we suppose a *nadder* to have been altered into an *adder*. It is difficult to say which etym. ought to be preferred, unless indeed, as is most likely, they have the same original."

The true derivation of this word has been already given in our columns [No. 987].

To derive *bachelor* from the Hindostani *bachalarka* is almost as fanciful as it is far-fetched. The old derivation of *bas-chevalier* is far more to the purpose. Mr. Talbot inquires, "Does history make mention of any such rank or order of persons?" No; nor is there any need that it should,—the term merely signifies *below a knight*.

"*Devil*.—A remarkably important and very difficult word. Formerly it was believed to come from the Greek *δαιμόνιον*, to *calumniate*, but since sounder principles of etymology have prevailed, this opinion has been pretty generally abandoned. It has been felt, indeed, that the notion of '*calumny*' is much too feeble and insufficient to be the origin of the name. I once thought it might come from the Celtic *duv*, or *dev*, *black*. But I think the following etym. is better grounded:—The most probable opinions derive the name of God, from that of the *good spirit*, shortened by long use and habit into the *good*, or *god*. In Anglo-Sax. the words *Deus* and *bonus* are quite identified, both being called by the same name, *God*. And it is only known by the context, which is intended. Now in strong contrast to this holy name, I think that Satan was denominated the *Evil Spirit*, since shortened by long usage and custom into the *Evil* or *Thevil*. The Teutonic article *De* shows this better: *De Evil*, *Devil*. It was very common in old English for the article to coalesce in this manner with the noun. For instance, *therl*, *thadvis*, *thestatys*, for the earl, the advice, the estates."

Very ingenious, no doubt; but where has the author learnt that the significance of the word *δαιμόνιον* is so feeble? The two words of which it is compounded (*δαι*, *through*, and *βαλλω*, *I pierce*) seem strong enough, in all reason, to designate the memorable personage in question.—Nor are we quite sure that *calumny* is so powerless a word as our author conceives. It is probably derived from *calamus*, a reed; of which both spears and arrows were anciently made, and which is often synonymous with both. The Eastern proverb of "leaning on a broken reed" signified more, we suspect, than the usual acceptance,—that it would fail him who trusted to it: it probably meant, also, that even broken it might yet pierce to the heart him who leaned on it. If this explanation be correct, the Latin word is equally significant with the Greek,—and as applicable to the grand enemy of man.

"*Jovial*.—Johnson says, 'from the Latin *jovialis*.' But that only signifies *ad Jovem pertinens*; ex. gr. *Jovialis stella*, the planet Jupiter. Our word comes doubtless from the French *jovir*, to enjoy. Shakespeare ingeniously combines both meanings—

"Our jovial star reign'd at his birth."

The true origin of the word is the Spanish *jovial*, derived from their noun *joven* (young), as the latter is from the Latin *juvenis*.

"*Hildebrand*.—This name appears to be the Danish *Idebrand*, a firebrand (from *ild*, fire). Although, since *Hilde* signifies 'battle' in Anglo-Saxon, it may possibly mean 'the battle-brand' i. e. 'the battle-sword.'"

The meaning of the word is *bright-brand*, or *shining sword*,—as every Saxon scholar will at once perceive. Mr. Talbot may soon be satisfied of this if he consult Lord Dacre.

"*Standard*.—A military banner. Fr. *étendard*, anciently *estendart*. Ital. *stendardo* and *stendale*. No doubt from *stendere* to unfurl, extend."

Perhaps the word is pure English; and may signify a thing that *stands hard*, or *fast*, so as not to be moved. But it may also consist of an English and French word—*stand* and *dard* (*durt*), from the standard being most exposed to the missile weapons in battle. The more ancient standards could not be unfurled. They consisted of little figures or idols (of wood, ivory, silver, or gold) fastened to the end of a staff and raised on high. From their being regarded as the tutelary deities of all who fought around them came the superstitious respect with which our modern colours are looked upon by the soldiers.

"*Cannibal*.—Johnson gives no etymology, nor do I find one mentioned elsewhere. Compare the Hindostani *Khānewāla*, an Eater."

Probably derived from *canis*—alluding to the ravenous appetite of the dog. It may, however

come from *caro*, (carnis, carnibal) a devourer of flesh. The similarity of the word to *carnival* is striking.

"Constable.—Usually derived from *Count of the Stable*. I believe this etym. may be shown to be correct, although at first sight some may think it very questionable. The title is tantamount to *Commander of the Cavalry*."

This is strange blundering. The true original, *comes stabilis*, permanent or fixed count, in contradistinction to the *comes ambulatorius*, or *missus*, (the itinerant judge,) was a high functionary resident at the court of the sovereign; and though his duties were perhaps military in their origin, they soon became judicial. If the name be Latin, the office was Germanic; combining two classes of duties which, however common among Northmen, were unknown perhaps to the Roman economy until the destruction of the Western Empire. Our word *constable* is from the Spanish, — *conde estable*; which is identical in meaning with *comes stabilis*. Every student of mediæval history is acquainted with that high dignitary the Constable of Castile, — who was often able to withstand the royal power. The multitude of affairs brought before the constable soon rendered assistants necessary; and deputies were appointed who bore the same title. Subsequently it devolved on inferior functionaries, who united within themselves attributes partaking of the magistracy and police. Anciently, our own constable had a magisterial jurisdiction; and was a character very different from the humble and illiterate parish officer who now rejoices in the name.

"Oil.—Oil: in Greek *elaum*, ελαιον: Anglo-Saxon *Æl*, or *Ele*, whence the verb to *an-ele*, or anoint. These words are derived, as I think, from the old European term *Il*, meaning *Fire*. This is still found in the Danish (*Id*, fire), but slightly disguised by a superfluous *D* added at the end, according to the fashion of that language."

The derivation may, possibly, be right enough: but for *fire* we should substitute *shining*—which is often the meaning both in Danish and Anglo-Saxon. Probably the Latin *oleum* (which seems to be the more immediate source of the word) was of northern derivation.

From the preceding remarks, (which might be greatly enlarged) the reader might suppose the volume to be of slight credit. But such an inference would do it great injustice. We could adduce ten times as many instances of etymons which we entirely approve, and which claim the praise of real ingenuity. As it would be an injustice to the author altogether to omit these, we consider ourselves bound to extract a few of the more happy examples. The first we shall give is one of some elegance:—

"Foxglove.—In Welsh this flower is called by the beautiful name of *maneg ellyllan*, or, the fairies' glove. Now, in the days of our ancestors, as every one knows, these little elves were called in English, 'the good folks.' No doubt then, these flowers were called 'the good folks' gloves,' a name since shortened into foxgloves. The plant is called in French, *gantefée* (little glove); in Latin, *digitalis*; and in German, *fingerhut* (thimble). It is worthy of remark, that the Greeks appear to have called it by a name which is different from the above, but not inappropriate, 'the trumpet flower.' At least, so I conjecture from the name *salonica* applied to it in the middle ages (see *Reliq. Antig.* p. 36), which is doubtless from the Greek, σαλπιγγα, a trumpet."

The following are better still:—

"To Greet.—From Anglo-Sax. *grith*, peace. 'Peace!' was the usual salutation on meeting a stranger, and the same is the meaning of '*salami*!' in the East. The custom affords a lively illustration of the state of the world in primitive times, when all men went armed, and when every stranger was looked upon with suspicion. Not to return the salutation of 'peace!' was at once to avow yourself an enemy; on

the other hand, to say 'peace!' when you did not mean it, was, no doubt, thought an act of the greatest treachery. Old English, 'I grette with grith;' i. e. I greet with peace. The Germans say *grüssen*."

"Alarm.—Johnson says, 'from the French "*à l'arme*!'" Not a bad etymology; but I would object that the French say '*aux armes*!' 'to arms!' and that to say '*à l'arme*!' in the singular, is entirely contrary to their idiom. I therefore conclude that *alarm* is derived from *alarum*, which see in the next article.

"Alarum.—An alarum bell; a larum bell. This well-known word has greatly baffled the etymologists. In German it is *lärm* (any loud, sudden noise or disturbance). Adelung gives up this word, and says he thinks it is a mere imitation of the sound itself (an onomatopœia). I wonder that no one has seen that it comes from the old Norman French word *larum*, a robber. For instance, — *Quite de larum pendu sanz serjant*. 'Penalty for hanging a thief without an officer of the law being present.' *Larum pris en nostre tere*. 'Thief caught within our land.' *Larum repelè par franchise*. — *Reliq. Antig.* p. 33. In modern French the word is *larron*—a similar change is seen in '*hairum*,' old French for *héron*. In the days of the Normans no doubt there was great necessity for an alarm bell; perhaps every village had one. And just as the modern French cry '*au voleur!* au voleur! au voleur!' we may suppose the Normans shouted in the tongue of their day '*a larum!* a larum! a larum!'"

"To Pick up.—Thomson derives it from the same root as *finger*. I think incorrectly; nor would I assimilate it to the verb '*to fetch*.' Perhaps the following view may be taken:—To pick up, or peck up, was at first said of birds, and is derived from the Fr. *bec*, a beak; in Spanish, *pico*; Ital. *becco*. This is a very ancient word, as appears from the Latin, *piceus*; Span. *pico*: a woodpecker. To pick, denotes to take things one by one, or a little at a time—here and there—making a selection as it were. It is a natural metaphor from the manner in which birds pick up their food. The opposite idea to it consists in swallowing great quantities at once, taking things in large masses, or indiscriminately."

"Harbinger.—Derived by Johnson and others from *Herberg*, a lodging; as if it meant 'a person who provides lodgings.' It is very difficult to believe that this ancient and poetical word could have had such a mean origin. It is sufficiently contradicted by the following examples taken from our greatest poets, in which there is not a vestige of any such meaning.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,  
Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.

Shaksp.

Death's harbingers. Misery,

..... till the evening star,

Millon.

Love's harbingers appeared.

Millon.

The true origin of the term *Harbinger* is perhaps not difficult to assign, although it has been hitherto overlooked. It comes from the ancient word *Har*, a message; whence *Har-bringer* is one who brings a message, a herald or avant-courier. In Bosworth's Anglo-Sax. Dictionary we find:—*Ar*: one going before, a messenger. '*Thes Ar sægeth*—this messenger sayeth. Related to the Gothic *Airu*, messengers. The origin of these words (signifying *fore-runner*, *avant-courier*, *precursor*, &c.) may possibly be found in the Anglo-Sax. particle *Ær*, before; in English, *Ere*; Goth. *Ar*."

The following is so rational as entirely to set aside the foolish derivation which has long prevailed:—

"Entire.—It is curious that when we speak of 'Whitbread's Entire,' &c. we use a most classical phrase. It is the *Merum* of the Romans, frequently translated *Wine*; and, indeed, that is what it means. But *Merum* never meant *Wine* originally, nor anything of the kind. It meant *Entire*: that is, sincere, genuine, unmixed. In the same way the Greeks called wine *Akaprov*, that is, unmixed."

And the meaning of another favourite drink ought to be as well known:—

"Whisky. *Uisgebaugh*.—*Uisgebaugh* is the Gaelic and Irish *Uisge-beatha*, a literal translation of *Agua vita*, or *Eau de vie*, from *Uisge*, water, and *Beatha*, life. *Whisky* is *Uisge*, the first part of the above

word, the remainder being omitted for the sake of shortness. Consequently, *whisky* properly means water, which is curious enough."

"Kerchief.—Properly a covering for the head, from *Ker*, or *Car*, to cover; *Chief*, or *Chief*, the head. The same verb is found in *Curfew* (from *Cur*, to cover; *feu*, the fire), and perhaps in *Carline*. A *Curch*, short for *Curchief*, is a covering for the head in Scotland. We have strangely and carelessly corrupted the word *kerchief*, first into *handkerchief*, then into *pocket-handkerchief*."

Respecting another word, — *Figures* (in arithmetic), we refer Mr. Talbot to the commentary on the scientific works of Bède by the learned Bridferth, monk of Ramsey. He will find what may be useful to him in the folio edition (8 vols.); but we do not at the moment remember the particular volume.

"Penny.—In German *pfennig*. Perhaps belonging to the same class of words with the Latin *pennus*, to pay. I would observe, however, that in Welsh and Breton *pennig* means a little head (dimin. of *pen*, the head), and this seems a very simple and natural name for a small coin, with the head of the King stamped upon it. This conjecture is confirmed by the name of another small coin, the *tester*, from old French *teste*, the head. That a coin much used in Britain should have a Celtic origin is not improbable, since the Britons coined money even before Cæsar's invasion, bearing the legend of their king Segonax."

"Scorn.—Scorn, Ital. *scherno* and *acorno*. The origin of this word has, I think, escaped all who have written on the English language, and it really deserves explanation. It is a coarse, but forcible metaphor, such as were common in the infancy of language, and such as the common people still prefer to use in their rude rhetoric, even at the present day. *Scorn* is nothing else than the Danish word *stærn*, meaning dirt, ordure, mud, mire, &c. Pelting with mud was and is a very natural expression of scorn and contempt. 'Fling dirt enough,—and some of it will stick,' was the advice of Dean Swift to all political writers. Even the classic Greeks had exactly the same metaphor; *προπηλακίζω*, to insult, belittler, 'to fling dirt,' from *πηλος*, mud. If we may trust the accounts of Eastern travellers, so phrase is commoner in the mouth of a Persian than that of 'eating dirt,' when we should say, 'suffering contumely and scorn.' I think all doubt must be removed of this being the true origin of the word *Scorn*, when we observe that the Danish word *stærn* (filth or mire) is used in a metaphorical sense as well as in a literal one. For instance, *Scorn-styke* means a piece of malice or scorn."

"Ear of Corn.—It is evident that an *Ear of Corn* was not so named from any resemblance to the ear, or organ of hearing, but that it must have had some quite different origin. Now if we consider the Latin term for it, namely *Spica*, we see its resemblance to *Spiculum*, which means an arrow; and if we consider this a little further, we see that it is not at all casual, but that it is an intentional metaphor, and, in truth, a very just and natural one. For the rising crop is like a field covered with little spears. Many passages of the poets allude to this resemblance. So in English we speak of blades of corn, from this resemblance to miniature sword-blades. From what precedes, I think there can be no doubt that the phrase 'an Ear of corn' originally meant 'an Arrow of corn,' i. e. a single *Blade*, *Spiculum*, or *Spica*. But this conjecture becomes more certain, when we recollect the name for an arrow in Anglo-Saxon, namely *Earh*; whence comes the derived term *Earh-fer*, a quiver (literally, an arrow-bearer). It is plain, then, that the 'Earh of Corn' must have been the blade itself, or the single spikelet."

"To Share. To Shear. A Share.—To Share was anciently to cut: whence a plough-share. When anything was cut into pieces for distribution, each man took his share, that is, his slice or portion. The following words are also derived from the same root. A pair of Shears. A Share or County, being the section or division of the land. A Shred or Shard: a pot-shard or pot-sherd, being a piece cut or broken off."

"Grimace.—It comes from an old Saxon term *grima*, a mask; whence *her-grima*, a war-mask; i. e.



the vizor or vizard of a helmet, concealing the warrior's face. The ancient comic masks were so distorted that any ludicrous or distorted expression of the countenance (or *grimace*) was naturally compared to them. Shakspeare says that persons who are in hoily pain

Make faces like mummings.

Now, mummings wore masks. This shows how naturally a *grimace* is connected with the notion of a mask.

Some of Mr. Talbot's etymologies which are too long for extract are, perhaps, even better than those for which we have found space. Thus it is with *Apoplexy*,—which originally no doubt means "struck by the sun," (Apollo-struck), *Are*, (from ass) *Hensbane*, *Wolfsbane*, *Charm*, *Griffenhoof*, *Yule*, *Strait*, *Strict*, *Thing*, *Camel*, &c. But we must refer the reader to the book itself. The preceding extracts will, we think, be found to justify our opening remarks on this useful volume. From respect to the author and love to the subject (which has more to recommend it than a mere knowledge of words—since it often introduces us to the habits, manners and opinions of our ancestors) we have dwelt on the latter more at length than our limits would allow if volumes of the kind came frequently before us. From a conviction, too, that on such a subject every reviewer should do something in the way of improvement whether by correction or addition, we have been willing to contribute our mite to the common stock. Let us again refer Mr. Talbot to some of our numerous provincial glossaries, as well as to the last edition (lately published in Paris) of Ducange. This reference may impose considerable labour on him,—but it will greatly improve a subsequent edition.

*Grantley Manor: a Tale.* By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. 3 vols. Moxon.

To those who have devoted themselves to any particular branch of Art or Belles Lettres during a series of years, there are few matters of speculation more interesting than unconscious similarities. In proportion as they are loth to raise the cry of "plagiarism," with its implied accusation of malpractices prepenze, will they find instruction and amusement in tracing Imaginatio to its source and in analyzing the combinations of familiar objects which bear the name—and the form also—of novelties. Perhaps there are few facts proved by such a multitude of singular and varied instances as the smallness of the number of inventions.

Thus, though to a careless reader the two books may appear to be little more connected by relationship than some of dear Mrs. Nickleby's allusions, we have been haunted, while perusing 'Grantley Manor,' by thoughts of Miss Austen's inimitable 'Emma.' Though the one contains the Tragedy and the other the everyday Comedy of domestic life,—though in the first the persons are all *heroic*, not to say high-flown, whereas in the latter they are so commonplace that we wonder at our own care for them,—the intrigues of the two stories and the groups of characters in both bear a resemblance curious in proportion to our being convinced that it was unpremeditated. The gay, child-like heroine of Lady Georgiana's work has been watched, lessoned and cared for by a monitor older than herself—an old family friend, whom she loves and who loves her because neither can help it rather than because either wishes it. Meanwhile, she fancies herself sought by a younger and gayer suitor; whose pursuit is merely a piece of acting played off to conceal his secret connexion with the graver and more impassioned Ginevra—a Lady of many mysteries, all but tormented into the madhouse or the coffin by the selfishness of him to whom she has intrusted her happiness. What reader acquainted with

'Emma' will not recognize in this combination the positions of the heroine, Mr. Knightley, Frank Churchill, and Jane Fairfax? It is true that deeper passions and more romantic circumstances are introduced by Lady Fullerton; who seems to aim at the strength of the French novelists—or, to cite a more agreeable example, of the author of 'Two Old Men's Tales.' Ginevra is placed under misconstructions more exciting than such as Miss Austen bestowed on the ex-governess. She is the Italian sister of the English heroine—and, moreover, a stranger to her. She is also a devout Catholic;—her religion being the reason why her lover, who belongs to a red-hot Orange family, first wishes their intercourse hidden, lest by its being known he should lose his inheritance—and then proposes to her apostasy as the condition of its continuance. Those who recollect 'Ellen Middleton' will readily conceive the power with which our authoress avails herself of such materials. Miss Burney herself in the last volume of 'Cecilia' was not more merciless to the deposed heiress than Lady Georgiana is to Ginevra. This very stringency meets the humour of the day—which is to seek for stimulants, whatever the price. We are not sure, however, that permanency of reputation may not go to make up the payment; since it is the mirth, and sarcasm, and fine observation of character contained in 'Cecilia' which make that novel a classic, and not the scenes in the lodging-house—no, nor even the *coup de théâtre* which the Johnsons and Thrales valued so highly—to wit, the Harrels' last party to Vauxhall!

We should hardly have taken up the reader's time with the above parallels and illustrations did not Lady Georgiana Fullerton's novel disclose certain realities which, rightly turned to account, might win her a place among the Burneys and the Austens;—in other words, among the classical female novelists of her country. She writes with great earnestness and eloquence; but to the impulse of strong and over-mastering conviction she would do well to add the selecting taste—the restraining power—of the Artist. As was the case with 'Ellen Middleton,' 'Grantley Manor' wants relief. The tension is somewhat too remorselessly protracted—the mystery and the misery are too sparingly chequered by glimpses of hope and pleasurable relief. Like its predecessor, the new novel will hardly fail to be popular; but we are anew convinced that the hand which framed both is capable of more complete and enduring works of Art.

*The Conspiracy of Count Fieschi.*—[Conjunction, &c.] By the Cardinal de Retz. With an Introduction and Notes, by M. Antoine de Latour. Paris, Didot.

FRENCH literature is rich in historical monographs; some of which have acquired undying reputation both for elegance of style and fidelity of record. The collection before us, entitled '*Petits Chefs-d'œuvre Historiques*'—of which the above-mentioned narrative forms a part—is one of varied interest. The choice has been made with judgment,—the Introductions and Notes evince extensive research and great critical sagacity. The collection commences with the history of Wallenstein's conspiracy, by Sarrazin,—an event already familiarly known in England by Coleridge's magnificent translation of Schiller's magnificent tragedy, and by Schiller's 'History of the Thirty Years' War' published in Constable's *Miscellany*.

The next work on the list is one of greater interest—De Retz's account of Fieschi's conspiracy;—which, like the 'Memoirs' of that turbulent Cardinal, bears everywhere the impress of his intriguing and ambitious spirit. In this, his first publication, we find the same force of

style, the same boldness in propounding startling aphorisms, the same acuteness in analysis of motive, and the same indifference to right and wrong in the use of means, which render his 'Memoirs' the most interesting record of perverted powers ever given to the world. Like the 'Memoirs,' too, this little work abounds in bold comparisons and graphic sketches of character and incident that have all the precision of historical portrait painting. We have rarely seen public opinion at a remarkable crisis better portrayed than in the following brief but expressive paragraph.—

The nobility, which had the government in its hands, could not forget the injuries it had received from the people during the time when the aristocratic body was out of power. The people on its side could not endure the domination of the nobles; which they regarded as a new tyranny, established contrary to the old constitution of the state. A party even amongst the upper classes, who aimed at higher fortunes, were envious of the rest. Thus, on the one side there was power with pride—on the other, submission with rage; and many believed that they were enslaved merely because they did not command with absolute sway.

Such was the state of Genoa when Andrea Doria, bent but not broken by the weight of years, admitted his cousin and adopted son Giannettino Doria to a share in the government of Genoa,—and when John Louis Fieschi, Count of Lavagna, formed a plot to exterminate the Dorias and all their adherents. The best account of Fieschi's conspiracy, because the most impartial, is contained in the chronicles of Rabbi Joseph: and, as this work is little known, we shall compare the statements of the Rabbi with those of the Cardinal. De Retz asserts that Fieschi was actuated only by ambition; but Rabbi Joseph says—

"Now Gian Luigi, Conte del Fiescho had a wife who was beautiful and well favoured, and her name was Leonora. And Giannettino Doria loved her, and his soul clave to her; and he spake kindly to her day by day for the love he had to her. And the thing was known to Gian Luigi, who became jealous of his wife; but he comforted himself as touching Giannettino, purposing to kill him; for jealousy is the rage of a man,—and who is able to stand before jealousy?"

Let us compare with the Rabbi's scriptural description of the power of jealousy De Retz's description of the force of ambition.—

Great rivers never cause mischief so long as they remain in their natural bed, and that nothing impedes their course; but when they encounter the least obstacle, they rise in their fury, and it often happens that a small dyke causes them to inundate the plains which they previously fertilized. Thus also, if the natural genius of the Count de Fieschi had not found its road to glory crossed by the power of the Dorias, it would have remained within the bounds of moderation, and would have employed in the service of the republic those brilliant qualities which were exerted for its ruin.

De Retz passes lightly over the tyranny and insolence of Giannettino; and does not mention the outrage by which he provoked the hostility of the Pope. Rabbi Joseph, who was in Genoa at the time, thus portrays the younger Doria:

"The people greatly advanced him; therefore, his heart was lifted up, and he set in gold his hope, and because of his pride he was an abhorring unto all flesh. And it came to pass on a certain day, that Giannettino met four ships which belonged unto Pope Paul, and he took them, and brought them into Genoa; and the nobles of that city were greatly displeased and rebuked him; whereupon he sent them away into their own country, but Paul observed the saying."

It is curious to compare the portraits which the Rabbi and the Cardinal have drawn of Fieschi. Joseph describes the man—De Retz the politician:—

"Gian Luigi was a mighty hunter (after popularity); and the greater part of the men of the city lifted up



their eyes unto him and loved him passing the love of women, for hunting was in his mouth"; his lips dropped as a honeycomb.

These features will easily be recognized in the more elaborate picture drawn by the Cardinal; which we give with the characteristic reflections by which it is introduced.

There is an abundance of persons possessing merit, courage, and ambition, who entertain vague desires and general thoughts of raising themselves and improving their condition; but we rarely meet men who, having formed such designs, know how to select the means proper for their execution, and who do not become remiss in that continuous care necessary for success—or who, if they take such pains, are not too impatient to wait for the proper crisis. In affairs of this kind men usually take too much time to form their resolution, but hardly ever enough to execute what they have resolved. They do not from afar direct all their actions to the end which they have proposed; nor make every step conform to the plan which they have framed,—by establishing a large fund of reputation, acquiring friends, and fixing on every action of their lives a direct tendency to the object which they have in view. On the contrary, we often see them suddenly change their whole course of life. Their spirits seem unquiet and overburdened by the secret and weight of their enterprise; and in the changes and irregularity of their conduct they allow something to escape them which may warn the watchful or give umbrage to the hostile. The Count John Louis de Fieschi wisely avoided these inconveniences—for, conscious that he possessed a mind elevated to great designs, and foreseeing that he would some day be able to direct it to some special purpose important to his ambition, he gave himself entirely up to this thought; and as he possessed naturally an incredible ardour for glory and much address to increase his reputation, he lived in such a manner that all the great qualities which he displayed seemed to be the natural results of his innate disposition, and not of a studied line of conduct. His manner was frank, agreeable, and even joyous. He was civil to every one—but with due distinction of rank and quality. His liberality was so great that it exceeded the need of his friends; so that he gained the poor by his largesses and the rich by his compliments. He was a religious observer of his word, and had an eagerness in conferring obligations which never relaxed. His house and table were open to all comers; and he was magnificent in everything even to profusion. But that which gave a marvellous lustre to these rare qualities was his fine person; and that everything he did was set off by noble and dignified manners which reminded men of his illustrious birth, and gained for him the affection and respect of all.

Both writers attribute the blind confidence and security of the Dorias to Providence;—but they use the word in very different senses. Rabbi Joseph had come to Genoa to redeem a brother Jew whom Giannettino held in captivity, and for whom he offered a Turkish slave in exchange. But the young Doria set a high price on Jews, and would accept nothing less in exchange than three Turkish slaves or their market value in ready money. "The young captive," says the Rabbi, "remained there weeping by the strange waters; and the Lord beheld this matter, and it was evil in His sight; and he poured out his wrath upon Giannettino, and his destruction came as a whirlwind." De Retz gives a less pious interpretation of Providence:—

The prudence of Fieschi was one of the causes of the neglect with which Doria treated the information transmitted to him by Gonzago and two or three others concerning this enterprise: I say one of the causes,—because, though the Count's conduct contributed to dispel the distrust of this old and clever politician, jealous of his power, there must, nevertheless, have been some other reason for such great blindness not to be understood but by attributing it to Providence,—who often takes pleasure in manifesting the vanity of human prudence and in

\* Joseph seems to have intended a pun, for the phrase may also be rendered, "Deceit was in his mouth."

confounding the pride of those who flatter themselves that they are able to scrutinize the secret recesses of the heart and possess infallible discernment in all human affairs. This presumption is never more ridiculous than in those lofty minds which continual study, profound meditation, and long experience have so raised above the herd and intoxicated with a good opinion of themselves, that they repose on the faith of their own intelligence in the most difficult matters, and listen to the counsels of others only to despise them. It is true that the greater part of those extraordinary men whom others come to consult as oracles, and who penetrate so deeply into the future on interests indifferent themselves, become blind on those which touch them most nearly. They are in this respect more unfortunate than others; since they know not how to conduct themselves by either their own reason or by that of their friends.

De Retz formally defends Fieschi for having recourse to falsehood when Doria's suspicions were a little awakened by the introduction of two hundred men into the port in one of the Count's galleys. "In affairs where our lives and the general interests of the State are at stake," says the worthy divine, "frankness is an unseasonable virtue, Nature pointing out to us in the instinct of the inferior animals that in such cases craft is allowed as a defence against violence and oppression." Turn we to the Jew's narrative of the matter.—

"In those days the Count Gian Luigi brought one of his galleys to Genoa, and two hundred men to put therein; and he revealed not his secret to any man. And Andrea Doria and Giannettino said, 'What meaneth then this voice of people in mine ears?' And the Count answered with subtlety:—'To send them into the East to take spoil in the countries of our enemies have I brought them hither.' And they believed his words, and remained secure. And some men wrote unto Andrea Doria, saying, 'Beware of the family of the Fieschi.' And his heart fainted, for he believed them not. And he said, 'Who of the family of the Fieschi can do less or more except the Count? and, behold, he is my son. This is nothing but the wicked heart of those who walk with slanders; and may the Lord cut off all flattering lips.' And while they were yet speaking, behold Gian Luigi was in the court, for he feared lest he should be discovered, and he came within to spy, and stole their hearts and spake peaceably unto them, and kissed the children of Giannettino and went out in peace."

De Retz's account of the dinner at which Fieschi disclosed his plans to the conspirators and proposed that they should be put into execution that very evening is a direct imitation of Sallust and Livy. Long and eloquent speeches are made at a time when every moment was precious; and the Count's periods are rounded with a precision worthy of Cicero. We take Rabbi Joseph's statement as more simple, more natural and more probable.—

"Now the Count thought in his heart:—'It is time for me to make power and a name. I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them.' And he went into the houses of his friends and his companions, and said unto them:—'Ye shall eat with me to-night.' And they assembled themselves with him in his house, and there was set before them to eat; and they rejoiced at that time. And at the entrance of his house he placed watchmen; saying, 'Let none come forth abroad'—and none of them knew what he had advised to do. And it came to pass that when they were merry the Count Gian Luigi said unto them:—'Ye, my companions, know Giannettino and his communication, and how he exalts himself, saying, 'I will reign.' Come now, therefore, and let us slay him. And those also who watch at the entering of the gates of the city let us smite with the edge of the sword and swallow them up alive as the grave; and we will take the city to us, and by your word shall it be ruled.—only in the throne will I be greater than you. I will be your captain.' And they said, 'Behold we would it might be according to thy word.' And they left two who would not go with them in the house, and set a watch over them. And his mother and his wife entreated him much to put

him away from his mischief—and they lifted up their voices and wept; but he would not hearken unto them."

De Retz's recital of the murder of Giannettino, the triumph of the insurgents, and the accidental death of the Count—by which that triumph was frustrated at the very instant when it was achieved—is tame and spiritless. We must therefore take the brief but impressive narrative of Rabbi Joseph.—

"The watchmen of the ships fled at the cry of them (Fieschi and his followers),—for they were but few in number. For the destruction of Giannettino was all this brought about; and thus they began to do it. And the fame thereof was heard in the house of Andrea Doria; and Giannettino ran at the noise toward the wall at the entering in of the gate of the city, and cried aloud. And the men of the Count went out against him and slew him. And his corpse lay like dung upon the earth that none gathered. And Andrea and the little children of Giannettino fled at the cry of them; for they said, 'Lest the earth swallow us up also.' And he rode upon a horse, and fled naked and barefoot. He looked not behind him,—for he knew not whence this great evil came upon them. And it came to pass when the rash Gian Luigi went in the darkness of the night unto the ships, being clad in a scaled coat of mail and having a helmet of brass upon his head, that his feet slipped and he fell into the sea; and he utterly fainted and died. And there was none to save him, because of the great cry that was there; and his mother became childless among women at that time. And the nations heard of their destruction; that the mighty man hath stumbled against the mighty, and they are fallen both together,—Giannettino and the Count in the same day."

The Rabbi's application of Jeremiah's denunciation of Egypt concentrates in one brief sentence all the tragic intensity of Schiller's great drama; while De Retz registers the event as a simple incident in the struggle, important only by its influence on the issue. He enters, however, at great length into the course of policy pursued by Doria and the Senate during and after the insurrection; reproaching severely the breach of the treaty which had been made with the brothers of Fieschi—not so much as a violation of public faith as because they might have been induced to deliver their strong fortress of Montobbio into the hands of the French. His reflections on the whole series of events are too characteristic to be omitted.—

Thus terminated this great enterprise. Thus died Louis de Fieschi, Count of Lavagna; whom some honoured with high eulogy, others loaded with blame, and most found excuses for. If regard be had to the maxim which recommends that all existing governments should be respected, no doubt his ambition must appear criminal; but if reference be made to his courage and the noble qualities which he displayed in action, it will appear generous and glorious. If we take into account the power of the House of Doria, which gave him reason to dread the destruction of the Republic and his own, his conduct is excusable:—but viewed in any way, passionate tongues and pens can attribute to him no ill which he shares not with the most illustrious men. He was born in a petty state, where all private conditions were inferior to his heart and merit. The natural inquietude of his nature ever inclined to novelty, the elevation of his genius, his youth, his large fortune, the number and flattery of his friends, the favour of the people, the search made after him by foreign princes, and finally, the general esteem of all mankind, were powerful seductives to incline to ambition a mind even more moderate than Fieschi's. The result of his enterprise was one of those accidents which human wisdom cannot foresee. Had his success been as great as his conduct was skilful and vigorous, it may well be believed that the sovereignty of Genoa would have bounded neither his courage nor his fortune,—and that those who condemned his memory after death would have been the first to offer him incense during life. The authors who have blackened him by so many calumnies, to gratify the Dorias and

justify the bad faith of the Genoese senate, would have composed his panegyric had the issue been different; and prosperity would have placed him amongst the heroes of his age. Such is in truth the power of good or ill events in influencing our judgment of extraordinary actions. Nevertheless, I must say with all the equity which a historian could preserve in pronouncing judgment on the reputation of men, that nothing was wanting to the fame of John Louis but a longer life and more legitimate means of acquiring glory.

To this elaborate reasoning—in which De Retz obviously foreshadows himself rather than describes his hero—the simple record of Rabbi Joseph offers a striking contrast.—

"That bitter and rash Count Fieschi had not even a burial; for Andrea Doria would not allow it. And they brought him up that they might know him; but cast him into the sea—and there he remaineth for ever. And most of his acquaintance and much people wept many days over Gian Luigi; for the beauty of his countenance and sweetness of his speech, they would not be comforted; and many mourned him."

The other monographs contained in this collection are Bessé's 'Narrative of the Campaigns of Rocroy and Friburg'; Rulhière's 'Revolution in Russia in 1762'; Florian's 'History of the Moors in Spain'; Saint Réal's 'Conspiracy of Venice'—from which Otway took his tragedy of 'Venice Preserved'; and Vertot's 'Revolutions of Portugal and Sweden.' There is more than one tempting subject in this catalogue; but none which offers such curious interest as that to which we have chiefly directed our attention, De Retz as a historian foreshadowed his future career as a politician; and, however inaccurate he may be in describing the realities of Fieschi's career, he has, though unconsciously, depicted faithfully that idealism which can alone explain his own erratic conduct during the Wars of the Fronde.

*Settlers and Convicts; or, Recollections of Sixteen Years' Labour in the Australian Backwoods.* By an Emigrant Mechanic. Cox.

THIS is a useful, entertaining book—full of health and information—honourably clear of all pretences at fine writing. We are glad to see one of the People thus plainly recording his experiences for the benefit of all classes; instruction being on no subject more acceptable than on Emigration. To those who meditate a flight to the New World, with their tools in their hands, these little volumes may serve as a *vade mecum*; but they are welcome, too, by way of picture-book to travellers who only journey from "the blue bed to the brown," and have small hope or fear of ever seeing Sydney. The first sketch which we shall give is of the city in the early summer of the year 1822.

"As we walked down George Street we found Sydney, according to custom during the first hour of a summer's night, all alive, enjoying the cool air. The street was clear of vehicles, and parties of the inhabitants, escaped from desk and shop, were passing briskly to and fro, in full merriment and converse. At the main barrack-gate the drums and fifes of the garrison were sounding out the last notes of the tattoo."

"The fine building that now occupies the spot under the same name, was then not even in projected existence; but the settlers drove their drays into the open area amidst the old shed-like stalls that here and there stood for the occupation of dealers; and the whole was surrounded by the remains of a three-mill fence. As we wandered through the rows of drays and carts I could not but remark a striking difference between them and the contents of the carts of any general market for the produce of the land at home. There was no hay, but its place was abundantly supplied by bundles of green grass, much of it almost as coarse as reeds, and evidently produced by a very wet, rank soil. In other carts we found loads of such vegetables as the country and the season yielded; some of these, we were given to

understand were grown in the Curryjong Mountains, no less a distance from Sydney than forty miles. In several carts we found sacks of last year's maize; and in a very few, some sacks of last year's wheat. Two drays only were loaded with new wheat, and these, we were told, were the property of rich settlers. \* \* After our cursory look at the market—if look it could be called which was performed in the dark—we went into 'The Market-house.' I really forget whether this was its name by licence or whether it was merely so called on account of being the principal rendezvous of the market-people. It, however, was a regular licensed public-house; but I should suppose at this time there were nearly twice as many unlicensed grog-shops as licensed public-houses in the town of Sydney, in despite of the constables and a heavy fine. In the large tap-room of the Market-house (which we entered more for the purposes of curiosity than anything else) we found a strange assemblage; and stranger still were their dialect and their notions. Most had been convicts; there were a good many Englishmen and Irishmen, an odd Scotchman, and several foreigners, besides some youngish men, natives of the colony. Amongst them was present here and there a woman, apparently the wife of a settler. The few women were all sober and quiet, but many of the men were either quite intoxicated or much elevated by liquor. The chief conversation consisted of vaunts of the goodness of their bullocks, the productiveness of their farms, or the quantity of work they could perform. Almost everybody was drinking rum in drams, or very slightly qualified with water; nor were they niggard of it, for we had several invitations from those around us to drink. \* \* The whole company was divided into minor groups of twos, threes, and fours, and the *dudeen* (a pipe with stem reduced to three, two, one, or half an inch) was in everybody's mouth. I think there was not an individual in the room, but one female, who did not smoke more or less, during the brief time we sat there. Their dresses were of all sorts: the blue jacket and trousers of the English labourer, the short blue cotton smock-frock and trousers, the short woollen frock and trousers, fustian jacket and trousers, and so forth, beyond my utmost power of recollection. Some wore neck-handkerchiefs; some none. Some wore straw hats, some beavers, some caps of untanned kangaroo-skin. And not a shin in the room that displayed itself to my eyes had on either stocking or sock."

Our Mechanic's first job in the colony was the erection of a timber house at Illa Warra. The way to his work was far different from any journey to be taken in the Old Country.—

"Our road was about the width of an English second-rate turnpike-road. Above us the sky was gloomy and still; all around us the far-stretching forests exposed a strange and varied pageant of darkness and fire, accompanied by the crackling of flames and the crash of falling trees. Here was a bridge over a deep creek, now empty with summer draught, with all its huge sleepers glowing in red charcoal and tumbling together into heaps in the channel, and carrying down with them the top layer of slabs that, covered with carth, had been the roadway; over these we had to leap and clamber as we could, unless there was some track down across the creek-bed, by the side of the bridge. Once my companion was very nearly in a furnace of red charcoal up to his middle, or rather he was in; for the ground sank beneath his feet, and with that admirable presence of mind which a rough life so generally engenders, he flung himself, while sinking, forward on his hands on to a solid spot, and instantaneously drew his legs up after him and sprang forward. Here, again, some huge old tree came thundering down right across the road, and its boughs kindling from the opposite side were in full roaring blaze, lighting up everything nigh with ruddy brilliance, and throwing into the dense volume of smoke above a red semi-transparency. Farther on again, where the bush was thinner and the materials for ravage more scanty, the fire had nearly subsided; all was obscure and silent, except some single trunk, off in the bush, hollow and old, and headless, through whose chimney-like barrel went upwards with fierce steady roar a volume of flame and crowds of sparks into the blackness of night; and then, all on a sudden, the fire would reach a cluster of tree-heads as yet un-

touched, and go blazing and crackling and leaping through them until nothing was left for it to devour. The heat was in many places intense, and the smoke in others suffocating; whilst snakes, guanias, bandicoots, opossums, &c. were crossing the road in every direction, each in its natural dumbness, or with its wild weak cry of fear. In one place we saw a very large opossum (in the language of the country an old man 'possum) on the edge of a lofty hollow tree trunk, that had been no doubt his home, out of which and alongside him, as he moved to and fro to avoid it, the increasing fire kept ever and anon shooting up its pointed tongues: we stood watching him until the poor animal, no longer able to endure the torture, leaped to the ground, a height of full forty feet, where, to my astonishment, altering an instant motionless, he picked himself up suddenly, then fell again and rolled over and over three or four times, and finally went off like mad across the bush. \* \* At nearly twelve o'clock at night we reached our journey's end, a little hut by the road-side just entering the township. Here my fellow traveller had a brother living, whose lagging (transportation) having occurred some years before his own, he was now free; and had a job of splitting and fencing from the settler to whom the ground belonged. \* \* The hut itself, which was merely a few sheets of bark stripped from trees, and each varying from the size of a common door to that of double that width by the same length, was but a single area of about nine feet one way by six the other; the roof, too, was of bark, and of the usual shape. One of the six-feet ends was a chimney, throughout its whole width, in which the fire was made by logs of any length and thickness available; on the earthen hearth, at the other six-feet end, was a sort of berth, also of bark, like the bunks on board ship, fixed at about three feet from the ground; whilst at the nine-feet side next the road was the door, which likewise was of bark; and at the opposite parallel side was a little table, and that too was of bark, to wit, a sheet about three feet one way by two the other, nailed on to four little posts driven into the ground, and having of course its inner or smooth side upwards. The architect of the building had used all his materials whilst they were green, so that in seasoning they had twisted into all manner of forms except planes: and as is usually the case, the worst example came from the most responsible quarter; the table was the crookedest thing in the whole hut, not excepting the dog's hind leg. Standing about the floor were sundry square-ended round blocks of wood, just as they were first sawn off the tree transversely: they were each about eighteen inches long, and their official rank in the domestic system was equivalent to that of the civilized chair. After a good supper of hot fried beefsteaks, damper bread and tea, which our host, who was a free-hearted, hardworking bushman, gave with many a 'Come, eat, lad, don't be afraid; there is plenty more where this came from,' &c. &c., according to the custom of the colony and especially of his class, we betook ourselves to a smoke of good old Brazil, over the latter part of our quart pots of tea; and then at nearly two o'clock my companion reminded his brother that it was 'time to pig down.' Accordingly, our entertainer clearing the floor by making us stand in the chimney, putting the blocks under the table, and giving his dog a kick, which I thought the thing least to his credit that I had seen him do, began to 'make the dah.' This was accomplished by stretching his own bed, which was only adapted to a single person, lengthwise across the hut, at about six or seven feet from the fire-place; then laying down across the hut in the same manner between the bed and the fire-place all the old clothes he could muster of his own; and finally over these he spread about half a dozen good sized dried sheepskins with the wool on. These, with a blanket spread over the whole, really made a very tolerable bed. Certainly towards morning I began to feel a good deal as if I were lying with my body in a field and my legs in the ditch beside; however, I have had many a worse lodging between that night and this. For pillow we each had one of the wooden blocks. The blankets were the most patrician class of the accommodations; of these we had three very good ones for covering, but it was not long before the heat of the night compelled us to throw them off, nor much longer before the mosquitoes compelled us to draw one of them on again. Small as these insects are,



their sting is so annoying that I do not think either of us would have slept till daylight had not our host at length gone out, in his shirt as ever, and brought in a piece of dried cowdung, which being lit and laid at the further end of the hut kept smouldering on and throwing out a dull peculiar scented smoke for hours. This proved a complete remedy, and one which I never afterwards forgot. I do not know what is the reason, but mosquitoes are proof against strong wood smoke, yet not against this; while at the same time it is not at all seriously offensive to man, but wood smoke is. By about four o'clock in the morning we were fast asleep."

The "job," too, proved as peculiar as the journey: but we must at once make a long skip to another adventure—a warning to all concerned that they have something to expect from another element than Fire. Our journalist has been speaking generally of floods, freshets and other such abuses of what the Americans call "water privilege."

"Similar in kind, though not so deeply disastrous, was the adventure that next awaited us in the brush. When we went to bed at night in our little tent hut, we left the fire in front cheerfully blazing with the pink lambent flame that so beautifully flickers from the green cedar in combustion. Our tools and cooking utensils lay strewn as usual within and just without the hut, or hung on the lower branches of the saplings close about the fire. Our bed, if indeed a sawyer's accommodations in that respect can be called a bed, extended across the inner end of the hut, on four or five of our outside slabs laid on a cross head log and another foot log, each about six inches thick; where, by the bye, it may not be quite inappropriate to remark, that they used to get so damp, or more correctly wet, from the moisture of the perfectly sodden ground, not ten inches off, that if held to the fire they would steam like a copper for a good half hour. I always imagined that after an attempt to dry them at the fire, they felt thrice as wet as otherwise. Every thing was just as usual when we went to bed; the book I had been reading by the light of the fire after I had lain down, I had deposited on the edge of the planks at my side; I went to sleep with my eyes fixed on the fire, to a lullaby I had got pretty well used to.—R—'s composed bass snore. The day had been sunny, and the night was temperate and still; there was, in short, no indication whatever where we were of falling weather. Some such, however, there must have been somewhere, for about an hour after midnight I was disturbed by R— shaking me, and felt on the instant of waking a most unforgettable sensation—I felt as if I were lying stretched on a cold dunghap. Wide awake in a moment, I could see by the light of a small flame that I still playing about an elevated part of the wood at the fire, water in the hut and out of the hut. Before I could take a second look, my mate jumped over me and was in it nearly knee-deep and wading out of the hut. No sooner was he there than he put his head in again, shouting, 'Be alive, mate; it is coming down as hard as it can come; it will be over our heads in half an hour.' Out I sprang; my shoes were gone; I had left them at the front of the hut, and probably they had floated off among the very first things, my straw hat also bearing them company. My clothes were safe, for I had put them under my head—they are the bushman's pillow; but they were so wet that putting them on was like getting in among the clothes in a washing tub. By this time our little remnant of fire was nearly gone: R—, who was more used to such adventures than I, had floated up to the hut a very large flat plank of cedar, which, green as it may be, always swims well; and on it he placed the little live charcoal that remained, freshening and feeding it with some dry stuff from the roof of the hut. By his direction, I waded across to the pit, and drawing the saw, which the torrent was already sweeping against and bending, out of the cut, I hung it up, and the cross-cut saw with it, as high in a tree as I could reach, to be fetched at our leisure. Our remaining provisions being on the ground were all spoiled, we knew; but the blankets we got out; the bed we left, for it was of wool, and wet as it was would have sunk us. Drawing our

plank up to a tree we got on it, sitting with the fire between us; the current was so strong, even amidst the thick brush where we were, that it was all we could do together to hold on to a sapling apiece, and to keep our plank from being swept away. Where we were no dead timber of any size could be swept against us; but we could hear it striking together, and grinding and crashing in the river a few yards off. The little light we had dazzled our eyes so that the sky seemed a vast dark void. The rats swam boldly up and got on the plank with us, and numbers of spiders and centipedes, guided no doubt by the fire, were crawling in all directions over both us and it. In this state we had to continue at least three good hours; then day began to dawn. We knew we were rising by getting more and more near the branches, but we had no notion how deep the water had become around us. Our fire was out for want of fuel; and as the deep obscurity of the brush began to be dissolved by the dawn, we could discern no vestige of our hut; and presently, when the light so far increased that we could see as far as the pit, we discovered that the water was up to the bottom of the log that was on, so that there was about 6½ feet depth. Although it was now light we were nearly as bad off as ever. The sounds of such a deluge in the night, in the midst of the brush, are certainly cowering to the spirits; but one knows so well that the danger, except from actual drowning, is next to nothing; and there are such plentiful means for escaping by getting up the trees, that after all it makes no very serious impression. The loneliness and fear of starving were what most affected me: we could not tell but it might last for many days; and as long as it lasted there seemed no hope of getting across the river. On this side we were so surrounded by brush, that any attempt to get our plank through to the high ground was out of the question, and it was much too deep to wade. The raw chilly air of the morning and the water together made me shiver until I was quite sick, and my mate was not much better. We both of us felt that to continue exposed thus, without food, would soon wear us out, so that we should not be able to make an effort to save ourselves by swimming the river. In this undecided and helpless state we passed the time until nearly noon, the water rising higher and higher. A thought struck me at last, that the overhanging boughs of the trees on opposite sides of the river meeting in the middle, we might, by holding on to them, prevent ourselves from being swept away whilst we floated our plank across; and then about 100 yards would bring us across the flat on the other side, which was of forest timber, not brush, to the foot of the range. This, as my mate suggested, was all very well until we came to be across the river, but then we should be worse than ever. The stream was so strong on the forest land, and the trees so far apart, that we should neither be able to paddle across nor pull ourselves on by hand from tree to tree. All this was clearly but too true; what to do we knew not; but we concluded the chance was better on the other side than where we were; so, as far as we could, we put our plan into execution, which was a matter of very little difficulty. What followed has been a memento to me ever since never to despair. The inundated flat at the part where we reached it was several hundred feet wide, but we immediately noticed that about a quarter of a mile farther down there was a creek with trees all along it running from a gap in the range to the river. Letting ourselves down the edge of the river from tree to tree, we then made our way up the creek in the same manner, and reached the high land as heartily pleased with our escape as men could be; but so tired of the uneasy saddle on which we had now been for many hours, and our legs so benumbed, that we actually could not stand on them, but crawled up the range to the high road on our knees. I was not well for years afterwards; indeed, I attribute to the wet and cold of this night an illness I had long subsequently."

The above passages are extracted merely as specimens of our author's unaffected manner of narration. We may, perhaps, draw on the second half of his 'Recollections' for further pictures:—should this, however, not happen, we believe that enough has been said to recom-

mend readers of more classes than one to look at the book for themselves.

*Cicero, a Drama.* By the Author of 'Mollie's State Trials.' Simpkin & Co.

It is an ungrateful task to say of a book which evinces much research, labour and talent—that we have been disappointed in its perusal. We feel also more than common reluctance to record such a verdict against an author who has already given unquestionable evidences of the poetical faculty.

Not that 'Cicero' is without its merits. It reveals in no instance the depth of dramatic insight and vividness of dramatic utterance which were displayed in the 'State Trials'; but, while possessing something of the passion and vigour which marked that volume, excels it in elaborate wealth of description. It is measured by its argument, that we regard the present attempt as a failure. The very name of *Cicero* suggests an ideal not easily to be realized. The soldier, the magistrate, the orator, the philosopher—the contemporary of Pompey, Caesar, Brutus and Anthony, in the web of whose fate his own was inwoven—the various aspects of his life and the interest of its story constitute a theme as arduous as it is exciting. But in the present instance the author has immeasurably enhanced his difficulty by the addition to his title 'Cicero' of two words—'A DRAMA.'

Without waiting to object to the caprice that gives to a narrative poem in heroic verse a name exclusively applied to a distinct form of composition, we are bound to state that of all the qualities indicated in these pages the dramatic one is the least conspicuous. That translation of the poet's being into the nature of his various persons—which the drama implies—*might* indeed find an adequate scope in a work of which Cicero should be the hero. The contrast exhibited between his standard of morals and his personal weakness,—between the impulse that led him to feel with Pompey and the selfishness that made him succumb to Caesar—the craven fears that often caused him to shrink from the utterance of his conviction, and the enthusiasm of genius which when his lips were once unsealed exalted him over those very fears—between the virulence of his public animosity and the placid tenderness of his secluded philosophy—presents one of those enigmas which it is the province of the highest dramatic art to interpret. A design of this kind is but poorly substituted by a work which makes no attempt to develop the inner life of the orator,—and which has been chiefly composed for the purpose of paraphrasing the second Philippic against Anthony. For the oration itself,—albeit the various transitions which in prose read like natural passion dwindle into mere ingenuity in heroic verse, we are willing to confess that the rendering possesses as much of the spirit of the original as could have been conveyed through such a medium. Still, reverting to that dramatic position which the author has assumed, we must esteem it a fault that he has selected as the highest expression of Cicero's greatness an oration which, although studiously prepared, he was too prudent to deliver.

In this, as in his former book, the power of spoken words seems to have fascinated the writer's mind. But in the present work his capacity has been limited by the nature of his theme. The book before us, though occasionally passing the boundary that divides eloquence from poetry, partakes much more largely of the former element. The effects are generally produced by accumulation and labour; those of poetry, on the other hand, are spontaneous and immediate. The fire of eloquence is derived from friction; that of poetry is elemental and



independent. Eloquence climbs to its eminence by a ladder; poetry moves its wing—and is on the summit!

The first eighty pages of 'Cicero' will aptly illustrate what we mean by rhetorical poetry. Although there is a certain strength which challenges respect always visible, we meet with few passages which taken singly would delight or astonish. Elaboration and repetition have been chiefly relied on. But the writer's ardour kindles as he proceeds; and in the book entitled 'Fulvia' he rises to passionate and truthful delineation. Fulvia, who awaits the return of Anthony, is thus introduced:—

How Fulvia waited, in her bower withdrawn;  
Whose proud piazza joined the garden's lawn,  
With piers of gems inlaid and ivory seen,  
And garniture of gold, and tapestry like the dawn.  
Looming she rose—august of height and mould;  
With sun-bright eyes, and eyebrows straight and bold;  
Of faultless favour, forehead broad and bent,  
And mouth arched sharply as a bow unbent;  
Is amber robe, with clasp and collar gemmed,  
And golden hair wreathed high in braids as diademed.  
But though her smile could fascinate the sight,  
Vain charm the ear, and wit the soul delight,  
Though skilled high arts of loom and lyre to use,  
Labour'd in letters, cherished by the muse,  
And born to bend all fortunes to her own,  
And decked with grace to illustrate a throne;  
Withal traits mixed of passions ill restrained;  
The early tasted, and too deeply drained:  
Where love had lived but fled ere youth away,  
And last, that later lurked, had lost its sway,  
Till powers no limit checked, no licence cloyed,  
Ambition, pride, and vengeance filled the void.  
Yet courage high and honour ne'er purvey;  
The elastic bough and buoyant surge were there,  
Last summer's bloom, and moon's refulgent glare.

Her hatred of that Cicero before whom her love had once humbled itself in vain is expressed in language which, though fierce and audacious, is appropriate to her character and situation. She urges Anthony to vengeance:—

"Hail, who has come with destinies to deal!  
How leaped my heart to hear their clarion peal!  
Come, armed for vengeance human and divine,  
Whose penon riots through my veins like wine;  
Come, as becometh thy rank, thy race befores,  
Quasi of Rome, Alcides' son and Jove's;  
To sweep assassins from the earth thy stain,  
Revenge the rod their victim spared in vain,  
Scour dotard senators, scourge the dastard throngs,  
And still the wretch that babbles of their wrongs:  
That bird obscene who waits till vultures prey,  
To hunt o'er quarry he could ne'er purvey;  
As though the lion bled for daws to clang there,  
And Caesar fell that Tullius might harangue.

"Ye, whom his voice, like yon morasses' breath,  
Dagguled to slumbers that betrayed to death,  
Whom now the mongrel flattered, now assailed,  
Gashed when he dared, and slavered when he quailed;  
Ye, whose blood his bright lips are brim,  
Ye, whom he ne'er forgave for pardoning him,  
But loathed in life, and outraged on the bier;  
Oh Julius, Clodius, Lentulus, be near!  
For vengeance long dissembled darts the light,  
And clamours as a noontide storm to smite.

"Or needs Antonius cause to goad his hate?  
Or hopes he better than his stepdame's fate?  
For Clodius had a grave—whose blood was poured  
To dew the dust on roads his fathers floured;  
But Lentulus hung down the felon stairs,  
Till scarce thy mother bribed Terentia's prayers,  
When Catiline's intrigues were made a noose  
To throttle every foe her lord would lose.

Can that juggler's prate thy heart cajole?  
Can words, that taint our speech, corrupt thy soul?  
Has phrase the assassin who usurp condemn  
Seduced thy reason and transferred to them?  
And Greece with annuity made Rome amends  
For empire lost, and thee for murdered friends?  
There is, whose spirit teems with different leaven.  
These hands—hear, Julius, from thy star in heaven!

Claudius, and Lentulus, attest in hell!—  
These hands shall grasp the dagger all repell:  
Though Gods and men abandon you, I rest;  
And, as the daily sun pursues the west,  
Will follow your revenge, nor spare nor turn,  
Till each assassin's head is mine to spurn.  
She paled, she stamped, with voice as torrents run,  
With eyes that flashed as mirrors to the sun,  
With arms as earth were opening at her feet,  
And face the dying and the dead to greet.

The harangue of Fulvia is good throughout; and we regret that it should have been marred by those eccentricities, both of rhyme and metre, which startle us in almost every page. No departure from the general structure of the verse adopted is permissible unless the change define more vividly the feeling to be represented. We can discern no such apology in the present

instance. As an example of these whims of versification we quote the following lines; in which Fulvia recalls the harangue of Anthony on Caesar's death:—

And—"Jove!"—he cried, with face to heaven addressed,  
And hand uplift—"Hear, Jove, and Gods attest!  
"I too swore homage, and would avenge the curse:  
But Rome defies it—oh may fate reverse!  
Who dares impugn the peace her senators nurse?  
War would from earth their every trace absterse,  
As dust winds dissipate or waves immerse.  
Let us our sorrows, as we can, coerce.  
For what remains except to gaze upon that hearse?  
Gaze, and forget what stains this sacred robe asperse,  
Whose daggers made its thirty rents, and whom they dared to pierce."

Of kindred excellence to the scene between Anthony and Fulvia is the episode of the slaves Philo and Timna his sister. In denying our columns an extract from their interview, we resist a temptation. The union of grace with passion by which this portion of the work is characterized, imparts to it a peculiar charm. But we prefer to conclude with the following description of Cicero's eloquence, as more immediately connected with the subject of the poem.—

Antonius ceased at once and Tullius rose.  
While mingled murmurs burst from friends and foes.  
As when a swelling storm breaks up, which winter froze,  
And, as when glaciers strike an isle sublime,  
Climb round its base, and crumble where they climb,  
So Tullius towered, while hostile clamours swelled,  
And friendly hands had dragged him down and held,  
But stern his glance rebuked their idle cares,  
And raised to loftier fates than his or theirs.  
Forth from his friends a single stride he trod,  
Then turned, and faced the Consul, and the God.  
And then rose cheers, not many, nor elate,  
But heaved from hearts devoted to his fate.  
And though, save these, and some of adverse will,  
At first the senate listened pale and still,  
Part from distrust, but more from fear's control;  
While yet he checked the sallies of his soul,  
As on a chariot yoked to coursers seven;  
Yet when wheels bounded, as from earth to heaven,  
And soared, with loosened reins, a blazing star,  
And trailed all after, captives to his car:  
When, rapt with power of more than mortal tone,  
He pierced each soul and planted there his own;  
Wielding right reason as a monarch's rod,  
And passion's torch as kindled of a God:  
Then seemed the faces at his feet to bow,  
A crown of flame seemed seated on his brow,  
Seemed, as the spirit that directs the storm,  
Transferred to him, forsook the idol's form,  
And wide and wider circling circles 'gan swell,  
As foams a fountain from a deep dug well,  
Till each aisle caught it, till the clamorous cell,  
Portal and porch, each gradient parallel,  
Terrace, and hill, and Rome, sent up a multitudinous yell.  
Each soldier shrunk, as though his arm were unaimed;  
Their swords fell blunted, and their visages unaimed;  
As sinks the mountain wold a wizard's spell has tamed.  
And not a hand more dared have risen for force,  
To still or stem that torrent of discourse,  
Than dares the brute with man's artillery vie,  
Or man with Gods, when thunder shakes the sky.

This is full of spirit and variety; and presents a picture which, though too flattering to the original, undoubtedly evinces ability in the artist. This last extract, and the previous ones selected for commendation, intimate a power on the author's part to grapple with his subject which makes us the more regret that he has not chosen to exert it. He seems to have contemplated a design much more extensive than he has realized:—and, indeed, hints that his labour is not yet concluded. These facts may justify us in still expecting from him a noble and complete poem;—but cannot, of course, modify our judgment of his present performance.

*A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, during the Years 1839–43. By Captain Sir James Clark Ross, R.N. 2 vols.*

(Second Notice.)

In a subsequent cruise in the same frozen waters, the timbers of the Erebus and Terror were severely tried. Here is a gale in the "pack," which will give a good idea of "the dangers of the sea." The time employed, as the dramatists would say, is twenty-eight hours.—

"To prevent the ships separating during the fog, it was necessary to keep fast to the heavy piece of

ice which we had between them as a fender, and with a reduced amount of sail on them, we made some way through the pack: as we advanced in this novel mode to the south-west, we found the ice became more open, and the westerly swell increasing as the wind veered to the N.W. at midnight, we found it impossible any longer to hold on by the floe piece. All our hawsers breaking in succession, we made sail on the ships, and kept company during the thick fog by firing guns, and by means of the usual signals: under the shelter of a berg of nearly a mile in diameter, we dodged about during the whole day, waiting for clear weather, that we might select the best lead through the dispersing pack; but at 9 p.m. the wind suddenly freshened to a violent gale from the northward, compelling us to reduce our sails to a close reefed main-top-sail and storm stay-sails: the sea quickly rising to a fearful height, breaking over the loftiest bergs, we were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of rolling fragments of ice, hard as floating rocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow; and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails, we endeavoured to avoid collision with the larger masses; but this was not always possible: in the early part of the storm, the rudder of the Erebus was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use; and about the same time I was informed by signal that the Terror's was completely destroyed, and nearly torn away from the stern-post. We had hoped that, as we drifted deeper into the pack, we should get beyond the reach of the tempest; but in this we were mistaken. Hour passed away after hour without the least mitigation of the awful circumstances in which we were placed. Indeed, there seemed to be but little probability of our ships holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks, as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart, that was not supported by trust in Him who controls all events, with dismay. \* \* At 2 p.m. the storm gained its height, when the barometer stood at 28.40 inches, and after that time began to rise. Although we had been forced many miles deeper into the pack, we could not perceive that the swell had at all subsided, our ships still rolling and groaning amidst the heavy fragments of crushing bergs, over which the ocean rolled its mountainous waves, throwing huge masses one upon another, and then again burying them deep beneath its foaming waters, dashing and grinding them together with fearful violence. The awful grandeur of such a scene can neither be imagined nor described, far less can the feelings of those who witnessed it be understood. Each of us secured our hold, waiting the issue with resignation to the will of Him who alone could preserve us, and bring us safely through this extreme danger; watching with breathless anxiety the effect of each succeeding collision, and the vibrations of the tottering masts, expecting every moment to see them give way without our having the power to make an effort to save them. Although the force of the wind had somewhat diminished by 4 p.m., yet the squalls came on with unabated violence, laying the ship over on her broadside, and threatening to blow the storm sails to pieces: fortunately they were quite new, or they never could have withstood such terrific gusts. At this time the Terror was so close to us, that when she rose to the top of one wave, the Erebus was on the top of that next to leeward of her; the deep chasm between them filled with heavy rolling masses; and as the ships descended into the hollow between the waves, the main-top-sail yard of each could be seen just level with the crest of the intervening wave, from the deck of the other: from this, some idea may be formed of the height of the waves, as well as of the perilous situation of our ships. The night now began to draw in, and cast its gloomy mantle over the appalling scene, rendering our condition, if possible, more hopeless and helpless than before; but at midnight, the snow, which had been falling thickly for several hours, cleared away, as the wind suddenly shifted to the westward and the swell

began to subside; and although the shocks our ships still sustained were such that must have destroyed any ordinary vessel in less than five minutes, yet they were feeble compared with those to which we had been exposed, and our minds became more at ease for their ultimate safety. During the darkness of night and the thick weather, we had been carried through a chain of bergs which were seen in the morning considerably to windward, and which served to keep off the heavy pressure of the pack, so that we found the ice much more open, and I was enabled to make my way in one of our boats to the Terror, about whose condition I was most anxious, for I was aware that her damages were of a much more serious nature than those of the Erebus, notwithstanding the skilful and seamanlike manner in which she had been managed, and by which she maintained her appointed station throughout the gale. I found that her rudder was completely broken to pieces, and the fastenings to the stern-post so much strained and twisted, that it would be very difficult to get the spare rudder, with which we were fortunately provided, fitted so as to be useful, and could only be done, if at all, under very favourable circumstances. The other damages she had sustained were of less consequence; and it was as great a satisfaction as it has ever since been a source of astonishment to us to find that, after so many hours of constant and violent thumping, both the vessels were nearly as tight as they were before the gale. We can only ascribe this to the admirable manner in which they had been fortified for the service, and to our having their holds so stowed as to form a solid mass throughout."

The visit to the Falkland Islands contains a graphic description of hunting the wild bull—contributed by one of the officers of the Expedition; with the cruel incidents which everywhere attend the Hunt redeemed by the necessity in which the party were of securing food.—

"After a wet and a weary pull of three hours, which carried us no more than as many miles, we approached the hunting grounds on the western shores of St. Salvador Bay. There we descried, through the drizzling sleet, a herd of some fifteen cattle on a point of land; a sight which put us all into excellent spirits. The dogs were immediately seized, and held down in the bottom of the boat; for their habit is, even on scenting the animals, to plunge into the water, and by giving tongue, frighten the game far away before the party can reach the shore. The men were all eagerness, stripping to their Guernsey frocks and trowsers, each slinging a sharp knife round his waist. My companion and I loaded our rifles, knowing that for new hands to keep up with the runners was impossible; and that our only chance of glory lay in having a long shot at some pugnacious bull or fleeing cow, which, inglorious as it may sound, is no more so in reality than if the game were a deer, and infinitely less than if a hare or bird. Before, however, detailing the incidents of this particular chase, I may give an outline of the general features of a cattle-hunt, as pursued by our seamen, which differs considerably from that of the Gauchos; and most prominently in not involving those revolting cruelties which the latter practise, sometimes heedlessly, but oftener to gratify a childish revenge for the toil incident on a hard hour's or day's work, and not seldom out of mere wanton wickedness. Horses and lassos we never used: strong dogs and nimble feet being all that are absolutely required; though a couple of rifles are generally necessary; for the bulls attain a size and ferocity of which we had previously little idea, and they sometimes gallantly defend the herd. The dogs were of no particular breed; they were powerfully built and fleet, appearing to have more of the Spanish pointer than any other blood in them: a cross of the Newfoundland, mastiff, bull-dog, and even coach-dog, was sufficiently obvious in one or other of the best. All were very courageous; and new ones introduced into a good pack take instinctively to the habits of the old. It is very seldom that they will attack a full-grown bull, which is not wonderful, for the old Falkland Islands' 'Tauro' is the largest of its race: its neck is short and of prodigious depth. The skin of one we killed was upwards of two inches in thickness, and its head half as large again as that of an ordinary bull: they are generally black, have a noble carriage, and are

possessed of indomitable courage and untameable ferocity. Specimens of these dimensions are, however, rare and do not mix with the other cattle, though sometimes attending them. More frequently they are seen solitary on the hills, with erect crests and distended nostrils, looking defiance at the passing traveller, and sometimes flying at him unprovoked; when he must betake himself to a bog, a 'stream of stones,' or cliff. Should no such refuge be nigh, the last resource is (as I am told by those whom I believe to have practised the *ruse*), to drop suddenly on the ground; when the bull starts aside from the unwonted obstacle in its path and pursues its onward course. When provoked and infuriated on open ground there is no escape even thus: the brave gunner of the Erebus was struck down and the turf torn up in furrows on each side of his body by the diverging horns of a wounded and maddened bull; and my friend Capt. Sullivan bears the mark of a wound on his head which he received under precisely similar circumstances: in both these instances the animals were providentially shot before returning to gore. The cows are of the size of the ordinary Ayrshire stock: they invariably flee man, and seldom offer any effectual resistance to the dogs. They herd, with the young bulls and heifers, in numbers of ten to thirty, roaming more or less, but particularly attaching themselves to tussock grounds. Those who know cattle in our parks only, or even on the hills of Scotland, can form no idea of their speed and strength; and we found that it took three powerful dogs to 'moot' (as our sailors term it) one full-grown cow. The plan of attack is very simple: the object is to take as many animals out of one herd as possible. We had only dogs enough to hold one cow at a time, which is despatched by the hunter before the same dogs are free to follow the herd and detain another. Hence speed is the first requisite for this kind of chase. Shooting forms no part of the hunter's duty; as it is evident that he must be wholly disencumbered for running. Though stalking down and shooting the cattle (thus adding to the commissariat by powder and ball) is both exciting and advantageous, still the rifle-man is comparatively an idler, except in the case of an attack from the bulls; for he can only secure one or two, according to the number of his barrels, at the opening of the hunt; whilst the runner must keep on as long as there is a possibility of the dogs overtaking even a heifer. To resume the narrative: the sagacious dogs showed, by their eager looks and panting, that they understood the cause of and partook in our excitement, and were with great difficulty held down. We landed on the point, screened from the herd, and cautiously wound round a hill; till we were opened to the view of fifteen fine cows, young bulls, and heifers, which threw their tails into the air, and, with an awkward bound and fling up of their heels, set off for the interior at a pace of which I hardly thought cattle capable. The dogs, already loose, sprang after and overtook them in a quarter of a mile. The runners of the party, in light shoes, long accustomed to the exercise, flew rather than ran in their wake; whilst my companion and self, each equipped with heavy ordnance rifle, cartouch-box, ammunition and accoutrements, pea jacket, fishermen's boots and sou'-wester, took long shots (of about 300 yards), to the imminent danger of the runners, and then floundering along over balsam-bogs, tussock clumps, and 'diddle-dee' bushes, arrived thoroughly blown at the top of a hill immediately overlooking the scene of action. The herd was heaving off in the distance; all but one fine cow which the hounds detained. 'Yorke,' a noble dog, held her by the throat: 'La-porte,' his scarcely less powerful comrade, had seized the middle of the tail; and 'anchored' her, in spite of kicks and struggles, which caused him to twist round and round as if on a pivot; whilst little 'Bully,' a smaller and more mastiff-like dog, had fixed his teeth into the poor brute's tongue, and all were mingling their snarls and stifled barks with her pitiful moans. It was a most cruel sight; but happily her sufferings did not last long. A runner, scarcely less fleet than the hounds, was already up with his knife, and, quick as lightning, hamstrung both hind-legs: she fell with a deep agonised low to the ground: he sprang to her shoulder like a savage, and before she could turn her head to butt plunged the steel into

her neck; when she rolled over, a dying creature. One fierce dog thrust his muzzle into the gaping wound, and the others were already lapping the blood: they were kicked off with violence, and with the men started like the wind after the herd; for we short a time did all this take, that the remainder of the cattle were still in sight. A young bull and heifer were in like manner consecutively seized by the dogs, hamstrung and despatched by these swift-footed men, who then gave up the chase. They next cleaned, skinned and quartered the animal last killed with marvellous celerity, and returned to the second, each bearing a quarter on his shoulder, its fibre still quivering, as it appeared, from the effects of the hard run, so abruptly brought to a close."

The first view of Cape Horn was something of a disenchantment to the expectations of our navigators.—

"The poetical descriptions that former navigators have given of this celebrated and dreaded promontory, occasioned us to feel a degree of disappointment when we first saw it; for, although it stands prominently forward, a bold, almost perpendicular headland, in whose outline it requires but little imaginative power to detect the resemblance of a 'sleeping lion, facing and braving the southern tempests,' yet it is part only of a small island, and its elevation, not exceeding five or six hundred feet, conveys to the mind nothing of grandeur. But the day was beautifully fine, so that it is probable we saw this cape of terror and tempests under some disadvantage. We passed it at 3 P.M., at the distance of about a mile and a half, which was as near as we could approach it with prudence, by reason of the dangerous rocks which lie off to the east and west, and whose black points were rendered conspicuous by the white foam of the breakers, amongst which numerous seals were sporting. There was some snow on the summit of the cape, and its sides were clothed with a brownish coloured vegetation; beyond it, the shores of the island consisted of black vertical cliffs, with a curiously cleft rock at its north-western extreme. As we stood across the Bay of St. Francis, we were struck with the wildness and beauty of the scenery, its numerous islands and lofty peaks, more particularly those of Hermite Island, whose southern extreme forms the bold perpendicular promontory called Cape Spencer."

Some further remarks on the same subject are worth transcribing.—

"This sketch of the botany of a country long and undeservedly considered the most inhospitable, if not the most barren, in the world, may be concluded by the remark, that, however credible in themselves are the reports of voyagers, they ought in fairness to be considered in connexion with the impressions to which the previous events of their several voyages are likely to have given rise. For instance, we, who had lately explored a more boisterous ocean, and had visited incomparably bleaker coasts, could find charms in the wild woodland scenery, secluded bays, precipitous mountains, and interesting vegetation of Tierra del Fuego, which even its gales and snowstorms were insufficient to dispel; for, terrible as the war of elements here is, we were in a measure sheltered from its fury. Far different was the aspect the country must have worn in the eyes of Cook, Banks, and Solander! They had recently quitted the magnificent bay of Rio de Janeiro, its fervid sun and glowing vegetation. Anson, again, with his reduced company, palsied by scurvy and other diseases, could have little dreamt of the snug harbours and abundance of antiscorbutic diet, which here offered both shelter to his shattered vessels, and the means of recruiting the health of his crew. The naturalist who first visited the Fuegian shores felt probably only disappointment when recognising the familiar general and representative species of his European home: he would naturally infer, with a corresponding diminution of interest, that analogous latitudes produce an analogous vegetation in opposite hemispheres. Experience has proved the fallacy of such a conclusion; and accordingly the Flora of Fuego claims an additional and peculiar charm, in its being the only region south of the tropics where the botany of our temperate zone is, as it were, repeated to a very considerable extent."

There is no improvement, however, on the



former reports respecting the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego.—

"During our stay in St. Martin's Cove, we had frequent visits from the natives: they came in small parties, and always took up their quarters in the wigwam at the head of the Cove, which seemed to be a kind of joint property. It was a most miserable shelter from the inclement weather of this period of the year; but so injured to it are these people, that it was not unusual to see them walking knee-deep in the snow on some of the bitterest days, without any covering beyond a small otter skin over the shoulders, reaching about half way down the back. The Fuegians are truly described as the most abject and miserable race of human beings. The Esquimaux of the northern regions are as far superior to them in intelligence and civilization as are the New Zealanders of the southern hemisphere; and even the barbarous inhabitants of the interior of Australasia live in a state of comparative comfort. \* \* They are admirable mimics, and were fond of the company of our people, singing and dancing with them, and entering into every kind of fun, for which seamen are so famous; and it was both amusing and interesting to witness their attempts to repeat the words and tunes of their songs, which they accomplished with a wonderful degree of facility. \* \* The Fuegian men are of smaller stature than their northern prototypes, the Esquimaux. The average height of six of them scarcely exceeded five feet. They are an indolent race, throwing the labour of paddling the canoes and collecting shell-fish upon the women. Their conduct throughout the whole of our stay was peaceable and inoffensive, and their cheerfulness and good temper rendered their presence agreeable to us rather than otherwise; and from the number of useful presents they received, in the shape of knives, axes, saws, and all kinds of carpenter's tools, fishing-lines, hooks, and a great variety of other articles, I trust our visit will not have been without considerable benefit to them."

With some remarks of Sir James Ross on the propriety of our having a naval force at Sydney we must bring our extracts to a close.—

"The want of a sufficient naval force for the protection of the numerous colonies that Great Britain has recently established in this quarter of the world, has been a just cause of complaint, and has occasioned pressing representations on the subject to the home government by the successive governors, but without any effect. Indeed, it is difficult, almost impossible, to keep the colonies regularly visited by ships from the East India station, to which they at present belong, and which is too remote to admit of provision being made for the many contingencies that arise. It is therefore desirable that a distinct naval command should be formed, and consist of several ships. Sydney should be the head-quarters of the commodore of the squadron, and the vessels belonging to it might be sent to each of the other colonies in turn, and by maintaining a zealous and cordial co-operation between the naval force and the respective governments, inspire a feeling of security and confidence amongst the settlers, and prevent hostile attacks from the natives. One of the vessels should occasionally visit the Friendly, Society, and Feejee Islands, for the encouragement and protection of British subjects engaged in commercial pursuits, and for the purpose of strengthening the now existing friendly disposition of their inhabitants towards Great Britain. Frequent disputes occur between the masters and crews of whaling and other merchant ships in those remote regions, where an appeal to the captain of a man-of-war would be generally more effectual, and more satisfactory to both parties, than the interference of the civil authority, for which seamen, in general, have very little respect or fear, especially in the newly-established colonies, where there is seldom sufficient power to enforce the laws, and where there is usually a great dislike to meddle in nautical matters, which are generally but little understood. In the various groups of islands of the Pacific, mutinies, piracies, and other disgraceful proceedings are but of too frequent occurrence, to the degradation of our national character, which even the expected arrival of a man-of-war would sometimes prevent, and her presence would always check or rectify such reprehensible irregularities. In the course of our voyage, I had several times occasion to put matters to rights between the

master and the crew of merchant vessels, and restore harmony and good feeling, which could not have been accomplished by any other means, although, be it remembered, I had no legal authority to interfere beyond giving my advice to the parties concerned, except only in extreme cases; but by pointing out the consequences that would result to them, and the penalties to which they were rendering themselves liable by their improper proceedings, I always accomplished my object."

Having tried ineffectually for soundings in quiet waters with 4,600 fathoms of line, and assigning the position of the South Magnetic Pole in 75° 5' South and longitude 154° 8' East, or about 2° 30' south of its place as computed by M. Gauss, the voyagers returned to England on the 2nd of September, 1843. Here, then, we leave them,—and close two useful and agreeable volumes.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Fortescue; a Novel.* By James Sheridan Knowles. 3 vols.—We had so recently an occasion of describing the general characteristics of Mr. Sheridan Knowles as a writer of prose [*ante*, p. 223], and are so convinced of the inferiority of 'Fortescue' to 'George Lovell,' that we are glad to be spared entering on such a "twice-told tale," in every sense of the word, as the republication before us. 'Fortescue' has already appeared, week by week, in a contemporary's columns; and possibly the *bit-by-bit* manner of working could operate more unfavourably on *no* one than on Mr. Sheridan Knowles. But his forte, after all, not novel-writing.

*Harry Bondeville; or, the Spirit of the Poor. A Christmas Story.* By a Country Gentleman. Counting the Ghost which lessoned Scrooge into beneficence (the founder of the large family of Christmas ghosts) as "pure spirit"—the Phantom who shows Mr. Harry Bondeville up and down this vale of tears is but spirit and water:—of the weakest possible quality. Small good is to be expected from sentimentality in such an attenuated form as this: since even for its fast-day reading, the world has a right to expect something stronger:—how much more so at holiday-time?

*The Manual Formation and Early Origin of Hebrew Letters and Points.* By W. H. Crook, LL.D.—Dr. Crook's theory is, in itself, improbable; and it derives no strength from the form in which it has been expounded.

*Free Thoughts on Protestant Matters.* By the Rev. T. D. Gregg.—The author pronounces Sir Robert Peel to be a traitor,—Sir C. Napier a coward,—the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay a blockhead,—Archbishop Whately a persecutor,—and nearly every distinguished person in Church and State a renegade to principle. The only salvation for the empire is to be found, he thinks, in giving to him, the said Rev. T. D. Gregg, power to extirpate popery in Ireland by the joint agency of Bibles and bayonets. We have nothing to say to such a writer; but if he has any friends, we think they should consult his physician.

*The Domestic Sanctuary.* By Benjamin Clark.—Pious meditations—or rather what profess to be such—with doggerel verses for every day in the year, are here collected by Mr. Benjamin Clark, the author of 'A Guide to Kensal Green Cemetery.'

*A Voice in the Wilderness.*—Nowhere but in the wilderness should such a voice of Pharisaic asceticism be raised. In a civilized land such a display of arrogance and ignorance on sacred subjects is not to be endured.

*The World and its Creator.* By F. A. Head.—A gentleman who discusses the integrity of the original text of the Pentateuch, and at the same time shows that he neither has read nor can read a single syllable of it, is beyond the pale of criticism.

*The Novitiate; or, the Jesuit in Training.*—We have made up our minds not to review this work:—and now that it has reached a second edition, will just give as our reason that the author's statements of facts have not been authenticated by external evidence, and the internal evidence is far from being satisfactory.

*A Treatise on Railway Surveying and Levelling.* By J. Quested.—Well printed and intelligible.

*Familiar Illustrations of Assurance.* By W. E. Hillman.—Another popular exposition; the peculiarity of which is, that it brings the principles and usual practice of fire and marine insurance into the same work with those of life assurance.

*A Table of Simple Interest.* By D. Allester.—We are glad of every indication that decimals are making their way in the commercial world. We say the same thing of another work of the same author, *Decimal Dividend Tables*; which any one who is up to decimal fractions would find useful in many things besides the calculation of dividends.

*Willitt's Interest Tables for the use of Savings Banks.*—Tables to facilitate interest at sevenpence in the pound.

*The Poor Man's Hand-Book of the New Poor Law. The Whole Art of Chess and Draughts. The Vade Mecum of Fly-Fishing.* By G. P. R. Pulman.—Of each of these little works the title sufficiently suggests the nature.

*Spelling by Dictation: a Series of Progressive Exercises on English Orthography, &c.* By Alex. J. D'Orey.—Is it usual for boys to learn to spell after they have learnt to write? Not on this side the Tweed;—where this little volume will be useless.

*General Principles of Grammar.*—This little treatise (the twelfth of those contained in Mr. Pickering's series called 'Small Books on Great Subjects') contains some good remarks,—to be valued both by critic and student. They are, however, much too brief. The same charge may, we fear, be brought against other volumes of the series.

*The Self-Teaching French Grammar, explained by very simple Rules, Numerous Examples, and 224 Exercises.* By J. Tourrier.—A volume evincing considerable labour—and progressive in its character. It is, also, more adapted for mere English learners than most others of the class. But the author has some fanciful theories of his own, which would be better omitted. We see no good to be attained by interfering with the long-established definitions of grammar.

*The First Twelve Psalms in Hebrew; and a Grammar of the Hebrew Language.* By the Rev. W. Baillie.—The grammatical analysis of the first twelve Psalms and the grammar published by Mr. Baillie are mainly derived from Bythner; but some useful information has been added from other sources—especially from Gesenius.

*A Classification of the Sciences.* By Geo. Ramsay.—A short and meagre set of tables, not holding subdivisions enough to require a genealogical form. An author who classifies the sciences ought to know them well;—his reader ought to have some means of knowing that he does know them;—and his reviewer should put the book by unless the author can show the reader that he has such knowledge.

*The School Edition of Pott's Euclid.* By Robert Pott, M.A.—When this work appeared two years ago we gave it a short but hearty approval. It has since been adopted in many public and private schools—and has been very successful. The present is a school edition; and, containing all that made the former work valuable to a beginner, is less than half its price. The selection of problems, made with great trouble and care, was, there is *prima facie* reason to believe, unfairly used by a subsequent writer.

#### GUIDE BOOKS.

*Rambles about Bath and its Neighbourhood.* By James Tunstall, M.D.—In spite of Mr. Lockhart's suppositions, it must have been the intuition of genius, rather than the experience of Gilsland Wells, "some fifty years since," which gave Sir Walter power to describe the Penfenthes, Winterblossoms, and Chatterleys who "illustrated" St. Ronan's Well. Why a certain order of literature and sentiment and art should prevail in and about watering-places, is a question the answer to which does not come readily. Here, in the mean time, is proof "large as life" that the improvement in taste which has reached most other guide books spares the Spas till the latest possible moment. Lest Dr. Tunstall should complain that we are criticizing him too severely, we will allow him to speak for himself, by transcribing the paragraph which opens his book:—

"Gentle Reader,—I have been a wanderer—one of poor Goldsmith's philosophic vagabonds; and though



I have not earned pence on the high roads of Europe by flute-playing, yet have I visited many lands, trudging weary miles in search of those beauties of Nature and Art which none but he who walks amongst them can ever enjoy. Yet, to me, few possess so great a charm as the ruins and romantic scenery of my native land; the simplest vestiges of these time-honoured memorials of a former age cause me to gather amidst their groves those flowers of imagination which are sacred to almost forgotten associations, and to people again on memory's stage those scenes over which history has thrown the mantle of antiquity, and fiction, in its noblest form, has sported in its wild day-dream!

There is nothing in Anstey more high-flown than this;—the inspiration of which holds out to the very last page. We had marked many specimens more florid than the above:—but "one is a dose."

*Sylvan's Pictorial Handbook to the English Lakes.*—This is a pretty volume; the letterpress of which is compiled after a much simpler pattern than Dr. Tunstall's. It is also liberally illustrated:—containing "upwards of one hundred illustrations from original sketches by Thomas and Edward Gilks," neatly cut in wood.

*The Handbook of Travel-Talk: a Collection of Dialogues and Vocabulary intended to serve as interpreter to Travellers in Germany, France, or Italy.* By the Editor of the Handbooks for Germany, France, and Switzerland.—How much such a book as this was wanted must be known to every one who has ever set foot on the Continent and witnessed the wondrous struggles of the English tourist to make his English wants understood. The inevitably incomplete manual in general use, planned by that shrewd and busy creature Madame De Genlis, and patched by subsequent editors till it resembles the boat of Theseus, must be henceforth superseded; since this 'Handbook of Travel-Talk' seems calculated to supply every desideratum to the traveller, save two:—the first being "mouth," or accent, whereby he shall make himself understood—the second "ear," or apprehension, whereby he shall understand what is said to him.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

All Classes, a Novel, by M. de Wolfenberger, 3 vols. pt. 8vo. 31s. 6d.  
Bingham's Sermon on Death of Mr. T. Makinson, 12mo. 6d. swd.  
Bowman's (T.) Mathematical and Physical Geography, 18mo. 6d. swd.  
Bowman's (T.) Questions on the Maps, 18mo. 6d. swd.  
Bushman's (T.) Highway Account Book, oblong 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Burke's Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales, Pt. 1. 10s. 6d.  
Children of the New Forest, (Marratt), Vol. 1. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Cliffe's Book of South Wales, Bristol Channel, &c., 12mo. 6s.  
Denison's (W.) Cricketer's Companion, 1847, 12mo. 2s. 6d. swd.  
Divisions of Holiness; or, Mother's Art of Thinking, 2nd ed. 2s. cl.  
Handel's Choruses—The Messiah, in Vocal Score, by Novello, 2s. 6d.  
Haydn's Choruses—The Creation, in Vocal Score, by Novello, 2s. 6d.  
Henry's (M.) Exposition of the Shorter Catechism, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Hewitt's Journal, Vol. 1. super royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
James's (G. P. R.) Works, Vol. XIII. 'Henry Masterston,' 8vo. 8s. cl.  
Jarvis's Naturalist's Library, Vol. XXIV. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl. gilt.  
Juvenile Miscellany, illustrated, royal 18mo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
Knights of the Round Table, 18mo. 2s. cl.  
Land's History of Painting, Vol. III. (Bohn), crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
Latham's Elements of Grammar, 2nd ed. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Latham's First Outlines of Logic to Grammar and Etymology, 1s. 6d.  
Low's Register of the House of Commons, long small 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Milton's (J.) and Havel's (T.) History of the Church, Vol. 11. 2s. 6d.  
People's Journal, Vol. 1. 11. ed. by J. Saunders, super-royal 8vo. 4s. 6d.  
Pickwick, Six Illustrations to, by Phil. People's Ed. 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Puritan Divines—Janeway's Heaven upon Earth, by Cox, 1s. 6d.  
Riegle's (Mlle.) Crochet Book, 3rd ed. oblong 16mo. 1s. swd.  
Ridwell's Poems, Songs, and Miscellaneous Pieces, 12mo. 3s. cl.  
Scientific Lib.—Chess Player's Hand-Book, by H. Staunton, 5s. cl.  
Thomson's Autobiography of an Artizan, 12mo. 6s. cl.

## SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

June 29.

I have been afforded much gratification in observing that Dr. King and myself agree as to the position of our mutual friend, Sir John Franklin:—and I trust I have convinced him and the public that this gallant officer is actually in possession of the very information which the former desires to communicate—and which will undoubtedly govern his motions if necessary. I would not have troubled you with any remarks on Dr. King's second letter in your paper, were it not necessary to disabuse him and the public as to opinions which he still pertinaciously maintains—and supports by mis-statements.

Dr. King says, that "my discovery of hundreds of miles does not alter the law which I have established, that all lands having an eastern aspect are ice-clogged—while those of an opposite aspect are ice-free." Again, "the assumption that the navigation of these seas (Polar) depends materially, if not entirely, on the preceding winter—whether it had been mild or the reverse—and not entirely on the aspect, as asserted by Dr. King—is, I have no hesitation in stating, perfectly gratuitous." Sir John Ross

has not facts enough to justify his opinion." In support of his argument Dr. King continues to misrepresent that during the four years I advanced only four miles. I am sorry that he should not have more carefully referred to the narrative of my late voyage:—as he would there have seen it was in 1830 that, after a very severe winter, we retraced our steps the "four miles" to which he refers; that in 1831, after a winter still more severe, we advanced twenty miles; and in 1832, after we had reached Fury Beach, we navigated the coast of North Somerset, which has an eastern aspect, in our boats, to Cape Clarence—a distance of eighty miles—but could not cross to the other side, which has the opposite aspect, because it was still clogged with ice; and were obliged to return the greatest part of the way in our boats along the same coast to Fury Beach. The next year (1833), after a less severe winter, we navigated the same coast in our boats; and at length happily succeeded in crossing through an opening in the mass of ice—and during the whole four years that we were there, without doubt the opposite coast, which has a western aspect, was entirely clogged with ice. Moreover, since that time whalers have often navigated the coast of North Somerset; and in 1842 one of them landed at Fury Beach, and brought away the letters and charts which I had left there on my departure. Parry, when the Fury was lost, chose the coast of North Somerset because the opposite shore was clogged with ice; and as it is notorious that the coast of Baffin's Bay north of Disco Island is almost permanently covered with ice extending many miles from the land, while the opposite side is comparatively clear, Dr. King must not repeat that I have no facts to justify my opinion. In short, what he calls a law is only applicable to the coast of Greenland, which has an eastern aspect, that is perpetually clogged with ice by the continual current from the Spitzbergen Sea conveying it thither—and a part of which being drifted to the southward until dissolved by the gulf stream completes the revolution.

Dr. King, when he considers that I speak from experience, of which he has had none, will, after this explanation, I feel sure, hesitate to repeat that "I must yield the point to him." It is evident, however, that he has formed his opinions from Barrow's "twelve pages of multiplication"—the absurdity and fallacy of which will be for the present purpose sufficiently manifest from his assertion, at page 18 of his 'Autobiography,' "that the ice is found to extend from the east coast of Greenland to the west coast of Norway"! This has no foundation in truth. It is not either within the memory of man or on record that the ice ever extended to Norway; and the thing can, therefore, have existed only in Barrow's imagination.—I could, indeed, point out other fallacies in his work: but as there are in it serious misrepresentations which, in justice to the public as well as to myself, call for a second edition of my Pamphlet with additions, I shall take that opportunity of exposing them.

In conclusion, I beg again to refer Dr. King to the narrative of my late voyage:—wherein he will find that, besides latitude, upwards of 100 miles of westing were discovered and surveyed by my expedition; and although the information obtained, excepting as relates to the west side of Boothia, was negative.—I cannot admit that we "have not advanced one step towards the solution of the great question."—I am, &c.  
JOHN ROSS, Capt. R.N.

## SYLLOGISTIC LAW.

Edinburgh, June 23.

I beg to be allowed a few words in answer to the letter of your ingenious correspondent, Mr. Broun, in last number of the *Athenæum*; and shall confine them strictly to a vindication of the accuracy of my own logical views. Other questions I omit.

"Sir William Hamilton," says Mr. Broun, "has erred in calling a half semi-definite; it is thoroughly definite."—In opposition to this: I never "called a half semi-definite,"—i.e. said this of a half, *quà* half. A half may be semi-definite, or it may be definite; and in the line referred to I only spoke of "A half left semi-definite." And if not left semi-definite, it of course becomes definite. Suppose the whole (*A*) to be divided into halves (*a* and *a*), and nothing more. In this state, the halves are semi-definite; because we know, but know only, that they divide

the whole into two parts, and that every *A* must be of the one or the other *a*. But let us now mark out the halves,—discriminate *this* and *that*, by any note (*a'* and *a''*). The halves thus become definite; and in becoming definite, become, potentially, wholes. Mr. Broun confounds what is definite in Arithmetic with what is definite in Logic. For example: 5 is the half of 10, in the former, is necessarily definite; but as one of the halves of 10, in the latter, it is semi-definite or definite, as may be.

I cannot perceive that Mr. Broun's "formula" invalidate any principle of inference stated by me. To quote only the second, on which alone he corrects my "serious error, of holding as a principle of all inference that the two quantifications of the middle term should exceed it as a whole; for this (the following) syllogism proceeds wholly irrespective of the total quantity of the middle, which is excluded from our symbolic conclusion":—

"*n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys*  
*n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys* concludes,  
doubly 1° (*n*<sup>iv</sup> + *n*<sup>iv</sup> - *n*<sup>iv</sup>) of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys*  
2° (*n*<sup>iv</sup> + *n*<sup>iv</sup> - *n*<sup>iv</sup>) of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys*  
Or, to state this in an arithmetical example:—  
3 of 5 *zs* are [some] of 7 *ys*;  
9 of 11 *zs* are not [any] of 7 *ys*;  
1° (3 + 9 - 11 =) 1 of 5 *zs* is not [any] of 7 *ys*;  
2° (3 + 9 - 5 =) 7 of 11 *zs* are not [any] of 5 *ys*.

Now, this "formula," instead of "correcting a serious error" my principle of inference, is only an example of its truth. For a middle term here (*n*<sup>iv</sup> or 7 *ys*) affords a valid syllogism only inasmuch as both its quantifications, together, are ultra total; being particular or indefinite in the one premise, universal or definite in the other (= *ali + some*). But, if I do not mistake your correspondent, his premises (here as elsewhere) do not warrant his conclusion. For this should be:—*algebraically*, *n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not (any) of *n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys*; or, conversely, *n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *zs* are not (any) of *n*<sup>iv</sup> of *n*<sup>iv</sup> *ys*;—*arithmetically*, 3 of 5 *zs* are not (any) of 9 of 11 *ys*; or, conversely, &c.;—*logically*, some (or most) *zs* are not some (or most) *ys*; or, &c. What Mr. Broun means by saying—"this syllogism proceeds wholly irrespective of the total quantity of the middle, which is excluded from our symbolic conclusion," I do not apprehend; for the quantity, the "total quantity of the middle is excluded," not only from this our "symbolic conclusion," but from all conclusions.

Mr. Broun's speculation touching the Quality of Propositions, though unable to acquiesce in, I shall not here attempt to consider.

I remain, &amp;c.

W. HAMILTON.

## CAXTON, THE FIRST ENGLISH PRINTER.

British Museum, June 30.

In your last week's number you called attention to an extract from 'Prince's Parallel History,' relating to William Caxton, the first English printer. The book referred to in that extract as having been printed at Oxford in 1488, and as having consequently "robbed Caxton of the glory he had long possessed," is the "Expositio Sancti Jeronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum ad Papam Laurentium," a small 4to. of 41 leaves. A copy of this work is deposited in the British Museum. So far as 'Prince's Parallel History' is concerned, the account of the first introduction of printing into England might well have been left in peace—with the other inaccuracies in the account of the origin of printing in general, as given in that work. But the subject having been mentioned in your journal, I take the liberty of forwarding the following particulars relating to the rise and fall of "Corseilius," and the "Expositio."

The history of a journeyman printer having been smuggled out of Germany for the purpose of communicating his art in England appears for the first time in a work entitled 'The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of history and the records of this Kingdom; wherein is also demonstrated that printing appertaineth to the Prerogative Royal; and is a flower of the Crown of England.'—By Richard Atkins. London, 1664. 4to. Atkins was a zealous royalist; who raised a troop of horse at his own expense for the service of the King, and, like many more, seriously injured his fortune by his loyalty. It is supposed that he had obtained from the Crown

a patent for printing—it may be as a recompense for his exertions in the royal cause; but he evidently had a very strong motive for proving that "printing belonged to the King." He tells us himself, in his address to the Parliament prefixed to his book, that he had been "above twenty-three years in Chancery and other Courts of justice, and spent more than 100*l*. in vindicating the King's grant of printing the common laws of England, and his lawful power to grant the same, and kept his [the King's] title alive even in the worst of times." His opponents appear to have been the Stationers' Company. After explaining the doubts which he had felt that a mercer (meaning Caxton) could have introduced so important a discovery, he goes on to say:—"The more I considered of this, the more inquisitive I was to find out the truth of it. At last a book came to my hands, printed at Oxon, Anno Dom. 1468, which was three years before any of the recited authors would allow it to be in England; which gave me some reward for my curiosity and encouragement to proceed further. And, in prosecution of this discovery, the same most worthy person who trusted me with the aforesaid book did, also, present me with the copy of a record and manuscript in Lambeth House, heretofore in his custody, belonging to the See, the substance whereof was this:—Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, moved the then King (Henry the Sixth) to use all possible means for procuring a printing mold (for so 'twas there called), to be brought into this Kingdom. The King (a good man, and much given to works of this nature), readily hearkened to the motion; and taking private advice how to effect his design, concluded it could not be brought away without great secrecy and a considerable sum of money given to such person or persons as would draw off some of the workmen from Harleim, in Holland, where John Cuthenberg had newly invented it, and was himself personally at work. 'Twas resolved that less than one thousand marks would not produce the desired effect; towards which sum, the said Archbishop presented the King with three hundred marks. The money being now prepared, the management of the design was committed to Mr. Robert Turnour; who then was of the Roabs to the King, and a person most in favour with him of any of his condition. Mr. Turnour took to his assistance Mr. Caxton, a citizen of good abilities, who trading much into Holland might be a creditable pretence as well for his going as stay in the Low Countries. Mr. Turnour was in disguise (his beard and hair shaven quite off), but Mr. Caxton appeared known and publique. They, having received the one thousand marks, went first to Amsterdam, then to Leyden—not daring to enter Harleim itself; for the town was very jealous, having imprisoned and apprehended divers persons who came from other parts for the same purpose. They staid till they had spent the whole one thousand marks in gifts and expenses: so as the King was fain to send five hundred more.—Mr. Turnour having written to the King that he had almost done his work; a bargain being struck (as he said) betwixt him and two Hollanders for bringing off one of the workmen who should sufficiently discover and teach this new art. At last with much ado they got off one of the under workmen, whose name was Frederick Corrells (or rather Correllis); who late one night stole with his fellows in disguise into a vessel prepared before for that purpose, and so the wind (favouring their design) brought him safe to London. It was not thought so prudent to set him on work at London; but (by the Archbishop's means, who had been Vice-Chancellor, and afterwards Chancellor of the University of Oxon) Correllis was carried with a guard to Oxon—which guard constantly watched to prevent Correllis from any possible escape till he had made good his promise to teach how to print."

The gravity with which this story of the "Record and Manuscript in Lambeth House" was put forth, and the minuteness of its details, gained for it some credit for a time. It is, however, palpably false. No such manuscript has ever been found in Lambeth Palace—although repeatedly searched for, by Lord Pembroke and others. No one appears to have seen even the copy of which Atkins speaks. Evidence of this document was offered on a trial brought by the Stationers' Company against the University of Cambridge, in 1667; but rejected on the ground that it rested solely on the authority of Atkins. The story is totally at variance with Caxton's consistent and well-supported account both of the time and manner of his acquiring and introducing the art of printing into England. Gutenberg never printed at Haarlem; and therefore one of his men could not have been carried off from that city. If Correllis were brought over by Henry the Sixth, and the 'Exposicio' were the result of his coming, he must have been at least nine years in England before he produced any book—which is very unlikely. It is equally unlikely that Henry should have engaged in such matters at a time when he was struggling for his crown and life. The part which Bourchier is said to have taken in the business is mentioned in no other document than this "Record in Lambeth House." In short, the arguments against this part of the story might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Many of those just adduced, with several others, have been brought forward by Dr. Conyers Middleton in his 'Dissertation concerning the origin of Printing in England, shewing that it was first introduced and practised by our countryman William Caxton, at Westminster—and not as is commonly believed, by a foreign printer at Oxford. Cambridge, 1735.'

Dr. Middleton attacks not only the story of Correllis, but also the Oxford book. The manner in which he explains the date of the 'Exposicio' is by supposing that an X had been accidentally dropped; and this explanation, which is extremely natural, is the one now universally adopted. The colophon of the book runs thus: 'Impressa Oxonie et finita Anno Domini M.cccc.lxviii. xvij. die Decembris.' It will be evident that an accident of the kind suggested might very easily happen; and Middleton adduces an amusing instance in support of his conjecture.—"Whilst I am now writing," he says, "an unexpected instance is fallen into my hands to the support of my opinion; an inauguration speech of the Woodwardian Professor, Mr. Mason, just fresh from the press, with its date given ten years earlier than it should have been, by the omission of an X,—viz., MDCXXIV, and the very blunder exemplified in the last piece printed at Cambridge which I suppose to have happened in the first at Oxford." The arguments against the date of 1468 do not rest upon conjecture alone. Dr. Cotton (who, as one of the librarians of the Bodleian, would have so natural an interest in supporting the claim of Oxford, if tenable), in his 'Typographical Gazetteer,' adds the following testimony:—"The *Expositio*, the *Aristotelis Ethica*, and the *Ægidius*, ['*de peccato originali*']—the two latter printed in 1479] are all printed in the same size [the size of the printed page also the same], with the same types, on the same paper, having the signatures marked in the same manner, and the presswork generally alike; they all have the date and place of printing distinctly marked, and all are equally without any printer's name. Further, these types and this paper do not occur in any of the other books subsequently executed at Oxford." And, what is perhaps more conclusive than all, no work is known printed at Oxford between the years 1468 and 1479; and we cannot imagine that the press, if in existence at all, would have continued unworked for eleven or twelve years and then have resumed its operations with the production of works corresponding, on the several points mentioned above, so exactly with its solitary offspring of eleven years back.

I will not trespass further upon your space; as I trust that what I have said will be considered satisfactory by most of your readers. Should any yet feel doubts upon the justice of Caxton's claim, I beg to refer them to Dr. Middleton's work and to all bibliographers who have written upon the subject since his time.

I am, &c.,

J. WINTER JONES.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. J. Payne Collier has been appointed Secretary to the New Commission for inquiring into the management of the British Museum. We look upon this as an excellent selection. Mr. Collier has devoted a long life to literature, has been himself a maker of catalogues, and is a man of business habits.—The meetings of this Commission, we are glad to observe, have commenced; and we shall, as we have said, watch its proceedings with much interest. The lead-

ing points of inquiry must be about the Library Catalogue, the wants of the Library, the particular application of the last grant for books (too American, we fear, for many tastes) and the waste of work by Mr. Panizzi and his clerks in giving us (in how many years?) only a twentieth portion of the Catalogue. Nor must the MS. department under Sir F. Madden be overlooked; and the Commission will do good if it only gives us a lift in obtaining the long-talked-about printed Catalogue of the additional MSS.—a class of papers quite useless to the public without a well-digested printed key to them.—A correspondent calls our attention to what he considers a great defect in the *personnel* of this Committee. Zoology, he observes, has no representative amongst the members who compose it. The scientific men appointed, though good in their way, are geologists; and their weight will be naturally given to that department which interests them most. "Nor are they," he adds, "competent to settle for the general branches of what is generally considered Natural History—in which the public take so much interest. In this line our collections are proceeding rapidly to attain the first rank in the globe—as they ought; and it is far too important a branch to be thus neglected."

A special general meeting of the Palæontographical Society was held at the Geological Section of the British Association, at Oxford, on Monday;—Sir H. T. De la Beche in the chair. A report was read by the secretary; in which it was stated that the Society already consisted of 416 members—and that additions were rapidly being made to that number. Local secretaries had been appointed for many of the largest towns; and the Council exhibited proofs of seven plates of univalve crag shells, forming part of the monograph of that formation which is in preparation by Mr. Searles Wood—and which it is expected will be ready for delivery before the termination of the year. The monographs of the London clay shells by Mr. Edwards are progressing rapidly; and a similar work on the magnesian limestone is in preparation by Mr. King, of Newcastle. Other monographs of the secondary formations will also be produced as early as circumstances will permit. The Council recommended the supporters of the Society to send in their names as early as possible; as the extent of the first year's productions will in a great measure depend upon the number of members.

We must not suffer to go unrecorded the premature death of Dr. Lynch,—for the sake of his long and zealous labours in the cause of moral and commercial reform. The sanitary question, and the ameliorations by which life is to be prolonged, had an especial and distinguished advocate in this worthy surgeon—who has himself fallen a victim to sudden disease at the age of only 38 years.—From Paris, we learn that M. Aimé Martin, one of the oldest editors of the *Journal des Débats*, formerly Editing Secretary to the Chamber of Deputies, and latterly Conservator of the Library of Sainte Geneviève, has been carried off by death,—and attended to his grave, in Père la Chaise, by distinguished men of all classes. M. Martin had married the widow of Bernardin de Saint Pierre; and to this circumstance M. de Lamartine made a touching allusion in a short but impressive oration which he delivered over the philosopher's grave.—"We have reached," he said "the tomb of the immortal author of *Paul et Virginie* and of the *Etudes de la Nature*, there to lay the disciple by his master's side. I have never yet spoken by the side of a tomb. Man entering by that door into immortality, it has always seemed to me that no other sound should follow than the footpath of his friends faltering on its threshold. Between these two lives—one of which commences, while the other closes,—here—there is a dark abyss which no human word can pierce. On this limit of infinitude all things seem little—even that which is greatest in man, his affections and his sorrows."

On the account which we gave last week of pensions granted by the Minister we have two to add, which will meet, we are sure, with as general assent as the attribution of the public money in the character of an honourable reward to Leigh Hunt and to the children of Mr. Hood. An annual sum of 300*l*. has been conferred on the Apostle of Temperance Father Mathew.—Lord John Russell, who communicated the fact, stating that Her Majesty conferred that mark of Her Royal bounty in consideration of the



sacrifices which the reverend gentleman had made for the promotion of morals and the sacrifices which he had truly rendered to the poorer classes—indeed to all classes—of his countrymen.—To the lady and family of the late Dr. Chalmers a pension of 200*l.* per annum has been given, in "consideration of the piety, eloquence and learning" of their late husband and father.—We may add, while mentioning Dr. Chalmers, that measures are said to be in progress for the erection of a statue of that Divine in the New College, Edinburgh—to be executed by Mr. Steell, from the bust not long since sculptured by himself.

The Bombay papers mention that the planet Neptune has been seen at Poonah, by Lieut. Jacob. It appears as a star of the ninth magnitude, and is distinctly visible in a common night glass.

Among the multitude of new periodicals which the wants or the interests of the day produce, we may state that a newspaper has been started in Edinburgh as the professed supporter of the National Association for the Reform of Excise Abuses. Its circulation is gratuitous; and it pledges itself to become extinct with its occasion—that is, so soon as the object of the Association shall have been attained.

The Anniversary Festival of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat at Abbot's Langley will be held on the 13th inst., at one o'clock;—when Mr. Benjamin B. Cabell will take the chair. On this occasion the first stone of the proposed new entrance lodge will be laid. A special train will leave the Euston Square Terminus at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and return from King's Langley at a quarter past six.

We mentioned a week or two ago the intention of the Hamburgers to establish a university in their city. The project has been received with great favour throughout a large part of Germany; but is said to be in danger, nevertheless, from the opposition of the Hessian and Hanoverian governments. These have addressed to the Germanic Diet a remonstrance, grounded on certain alleged engagements between the States of the Confederation which prohibit the erection of a university in any of the Free Towns.—The King of Bavaria has just published a fourth volume of his poems.

News have been received in Paris from M. Raffene—engaged, as our readers know, on a second voyage in the interior of Africa. After resting some time at Bakel in the country of the Sarracolets, the enterprising traveller had crossed and explored the Mountains of the Moon. He proposed to penetrate into the inner desert—wholly unknown to Europeans; and would then direct his course towards Western Nigritia. This journey, it is supposed, will occupy about two years.

The general Exposition of the products of Belgian Industry at Brussels is fixed, this year, to take place during the months of August and September in the extensive buildings of the new entrepôt. Strangers will be admitted to the Museum of Industry, the Library, and other State collections. The biennial exhibition of Painting and Works of Art by Belgian and other artists will take place at Ghent during the same period.—We may add here that the Belgian Association for Promoting Free Trade have invited the statistical and economical inquirers of Europe to assemble in congress at Brussels on the 16th of September.

In digging for the foundations of the new National Museum in Stockholm, it is said that a rich silver mine has been struck. The works have been suspended; and the Engineers of the Mines are charged with the examination of the ground.—We may mention that the King of Sweden has created MM. Schönbein and Büttiger, the inventors of the fulminating Knights of the Order of Vasa.

From Egypt, it is stated that the works at the Barrage of the Nile are progressing rapidly—the workmen labouring day and night. Two years, at the present rate of expenditure, will it be hoped yield a favourable solution of the long-pondered problem. Tineh is the spot suggested by Linant Bey as most eligible for the Mediterranean mouth of the proposed Suez Canal. But "if no more desirable spot," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "can be found, the sooner the idea of uniting the two seas is abandoned the better for the projectors; as a ship drawing much water cannot approach the coast within a couple of miles, and the land is so low that it

can barely be seen at that distance excepting in the finest weather."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE. THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, (from Ten till Six), 1*l.* Catalogue, 6*d.* JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Dep. Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL. The Gallery, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters, one room being appropriated to a Selection from the valuable Gallery of the Marquis of Bute, together with some Specimens of the works of Deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 1*l.* WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 3, PALL MALL EAST, each day from Nine till Dusk, WILL CLOSE July 17.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, FIFTY-THREE, PALL MALL.—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* J. FAHEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S, VENICE. DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—Just Opened, with a new and highly interesting Exhibition, representing the INTERIOR OF ST. MARK'S, at VENICE, justly considered one of the most magnificent temples in the Christian world; and a VIEW OF TIVOLI, near ROME, with the Cascades, &c. The picture of St. Mark's is painted by M. Dione (pupil of M. Daguerre), from drawings made on the spot expressly for the Diorama by the late M. Renoux. The View of Tivoli is painted by M. Bouton. Both pictures exhibit various novel and striking effects of light and shade. Open from Ten till Six.—Admission, Saloon, 1*l.*; Stalls, 2*l.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY has deposited, for a limited period, a complete series of Apparatus, illustrating the Principles of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH as now worked on the leading Lines of Railway. Also, superb Specimens of their ELECTRIC CLOCKS, ALARUM, &c. Among the various works of interest explained is a Working Model of CLAASSEN'S PATENT IMPROVED RAILWAY. Dr. Bachoffner's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemical Lectures by H. M. Koad, Esq., on the Evenings of Monday and Wednesday. The beautiful Optical Effects include the last Dissolving Views, Diving Bell and Diver, with Experiments, &c. &c.—Admission, 1*l.*; School, Half-price.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. MONDAY, Royal Institution, 2.—Monthly Meeting.

## FINE ARTS

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Scotland Delineated; with Historical, Antiquarian and Descriptive Letterpress.* By John Parker Lawson, M.A.—Parts the second and third, now before us, fully sustain the promise of the first, [see ante, p. 342]. Stanfield's drawing of *The Back of Old Leith Pier* is a superb specimen of the mixture of lithotinting and the lithographic art—and even superior to his view of 'Barnbog Castle.' It has all the qualities for which his pictures are esteemed,—truth, precision of drawing, painter-like feeling; while there is no lack of such inventive faculty as the nature of the subject would allow. Roberts's view of *St. Mungo's Cathedral, Glasgow*—given in all the detail of Gothic architecture—exhibits iconoclastic zeal at work in the demolition and burning of statue and cross, and in all the bitterness of antipapal fury. Mr. J. Harding's *National Monument on the Calton Hill* might as well be a portion of the Acropolis of ancient Athens as a locality in the modern one. There is not a circumstance to identify it with the Scottish capital. *Covenanters* (we presume) in the *Churchyard of the Old Grey Friars, Edinburgh*, with a view of the Castle, is one of Mr. Cattermole's romantic groupings; with more accurate delineation of the human form than he commonly gives. Leitch's view of the *Head of the West Bow* resembles points of more than one old French town; the ancient connexion between the French and Scottish courts having had its influence on our northern neighbours in such, as well as in other, matters. *Linhingow Palace*, a vignette-like looking transcript, wants the identification of some such historical incident as the receipt by the Regent Murray of his death-blow from its walls to give it a due correspondence with the other selections. *The Prentice Pillar in Rosslyn Chapel*, by Mr. W. L. Leitch, is a view of one of the most picturesque combinations of (can we say?) Gothic construction. To quote from the description—"The builder, as the story goes, went to Rome to see models for the ornaments and fashioning of the pillar; when he returned, he found this exquisite column which his apprentice had finished in his absence. Filled with envy and rage, the master seized one of his working tools and dashed out the youth's brains. The window in the drawing has antique richness about its form and mouldings that always attract admiration"—not of the tourist only, but of the architect and painter also. It has furnished more than one admirable oil picture to the easel of Mr. David Roberts. The lithograph, in the present case, is executed capitally by Mr. J.

D. Harding. Mr. Cattermole's view of *The Feet of the West Bow, Edinburgh*, is excellent not only in its delineation of picturesque old buildings, but for the incidents conveyed by the groups of figures which people them. The two sturdy men resisting the momentum which the huge block of stone that they are drawing has acquired in its descent down the declivity of the steep hill—the oyster stall—the group of customers surrounding the woman who opens them, and the gusto of him who devours them—the gaping and envying boys who look on—the piper discouraging his own eloquent music to the crowd of gude wives continued up to the point where the imagination is left to detect others in the obscure—are all characteristic introductions. *Melrose Abbey*, by Mr. Roberts, is a beautiful view of an edifice built by David the First, in a purer style of Gothic—and in a better state of preservation—than such edifices usually are in Scotland. *Edinburgh from Craiglist Quay*, by Mr. W. L. Leitch, is at once novel and striking. Mr. Leitch has shown judgment in the selection of his point of view:—as has Mr. Stanfield in his view of the *City from the Frith of Forth*. *The Grand Gateway of Falkland Palace* has nothing remarkable save a certain correspondence with some of the French domestic architecture of its period; and was hardly a fair opportunity for the display on Mr. Roberts's talents.—In all these subjects Mr. J. D. Harding, who has put them on the stone, has well marked the differences of style of their respective artists. Each plate, we may observe, is signed by the artist with his autograph in pencil.

### EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

In 1844, as our readers know, the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, having already, in 1843-4, given Exhibitions of cartoons and frescoes, issued a notice "that their attention would in due time be directed to the means of selecting for employment artists skilled in oil-painting, with a view to the decoration of portions of the Palace at Westminster;" and offered three premiums of 500*l.*, three of 300*l.*, and three of 200*l.* each, for the best oil-paintings, to be produced by the first week in June, 1846,—postponed subsequently, to June, 1847. The Exhibition now before us is the result.

That this Exhibition, consisting of 120 pictures, will be considered as making any very remarkable display of the capacities of British Art for the purpose, we cannot suppose. The works contributed are in aim, intention, and subject of a desultory a character as any other miscellaneous collection at annual exhibitions,—with this principal difference, that *large* pictures abound here, whereas the reverse is the case elsewhere. This difference has been created by the stipulations of the Commissioners. The variety of power which the English School was known to possess for poetry, history, landscape, or marine subject is here confirmed only by the attempts of younger [men and on more extended surfaces: and out of the mass of able matter—and of so much pretension—here accumulated, a serious reflection arises. What is to become of the hopes of one hundred and nine exhibitors,—seeing that out of one hundred and twenty works the authors of nine only are rewarded? To what purpose can more than one hundred pictures be applied, which have been called into existence by the requirements of the Royal Commission, of dimensions that disqualify them for reception in ordinary-sized buildings, and which even those who have large mansions are generally indisposed to receive? The object of the Commission has been to make an experiment testing the powers of British Art. The older members of the profession have not responded to the demand; and the younger who have done so are insufficiently appointed in respect of funds to make so heavy a speculation of means and time other than an extravagance. We would venture to suggest that, out of the funds received at the door of the Exhibition as the direct produce of these men's labours, another and more extensive award of compensation might be made.—The want of classification has been another evil in this matter. The premiums should have been offered in and for the several departments of Art. In the present mixture of them all, many—take, for instance, that which illustrates our especially national feature of the Navy—must go unrewarded even where clever pictures have been produced.



Such is the necessary effect of classifying them with more extensive compositions of figures. Their authors thus go forth unjustly to the world as men defeated, and consequently with damaged reputations. In the Landscape department, had a Claude contributed it is just as possible that he would have been thus defeated.—The justice of the awards themselves is a more difficult question—and we know the varieties of judgment which would vary any probable classification of this matter. For ourselves, we do not understand the grounds of the preference given to Mr. Armitage over Mr. Cross—why Mr. Noel Paton should be a prize-holder in the second class—or why Mr. Lucy has been selected as superior to many others.

The most complete work in the Exhibition is that of an artist hitherto unknown, Mr. Cross.—*Richard Coeur de Lion forgiving Bertrand de Gourdon* (No. 44). As regards treatment, Mr. Cross has well studied the character of his story and well developed it by the relative situations of his various personages. None of the artifices of composition—the pyramidal, or the spherical, or the angular form which it is so much the habit to talk of as virtues of historic combination—have been resorted to. The conventionalities that we read of in Du Fresnoy, Du Piles or Burnet have been all avoided! An air of probability pervades the work; while the composition is at variance with no fine principle of Art. In its drawing the picture testifies to an acquaintance with the human structure and a power in its delineation of a very high order. The figure of the archer Bertrand de Gourdon may be selected, as an example not only of mastery in the rendering of action and passion but of fine style in its department. To the character of form in the king we can give only qualified praise. The head is not that of the lion-hearted Richard. It is rather French than Saxon in form, as in taste. It conveys not the idea of the Herculean-moulded frame attenuated by sickness or by suffering. The leader of the Brabançons, Marcadée—whose look wears the stern resolve which afterwards flayed alive and then hanged the unhappy man whom the king had pardoned—is better. The action of the mail-clad warrior who cuts asunder the bonds that bind the wrist of the culprit and of the other who has loosened his chains are among the points that contribute to the development of the story. The Bishop and his attendants ready by the bedside to administer the last offices of the church and the Templars who wait at his foot are equally subservient to the same effect. The colour and general hue of the picture are subdued; and while an ensemble of sobriety is maintained, there is yet sufficient contrast to avoid flatness or monotony. The light and shade are contrived without obviousness;—a due and graduated amount of emphasis being laid on such passages of the composition as should attract attention. The accessories are appropriate and true to costume and to heraldry; while the execution—to select a striking passage, the chain mail of the soldier—is admirably representative of the various objects and expresses the different details with facility.

Mr. F. Pickersgill's *Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey* (17) presents a combination of forms which cannot be praised as unstudied or artless in look. The first impression is that of device. The eye is gratified rather by the harmonious arrangement of lines—save when those of the back of the soldier in chain armour and of that of the Franciscan friar repeat each other too symmetrically—than in the recognition of probability of arrangement. In the conception of the two points of the story it is that Mr. Pickersgill has succeeded best. In Harold, the death-like listlessness of position, the lividness of hue, and the ghastly smile playing over the face, with its sunken temples and orbits, are as well-expressed as is the swooning of the lady Editha. The friars who are said to have discovered the body are here committing it to the earth—soldiers and retainers assisting. The due use of the ritual of the Romish Church would have enabled the painter to improve his composition—priest, acolytes and attendants with the candles, asperging-pot, &c., and the costume used on funeral occasions, would have given not only greater truth but more of variety in the incidents. In a sense of colour adapted to the scene, rich and subdued, with due management of the hot and cold tints in the diverse objects of flesh, drapery and costume,

arranged in reference to light and shade—in a feeling at once for the grandiose in style and for simplicity of parts—and, above all, in a just appreciation of human expression under the complication of its emotions—Mr. Pickersgill has shown mastery.

In Mr. Watts's largest composition, *Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes by encountering them at Sea* (28), the artist has been less intent on the illustration of the particular incident than on applying to it a treatment after the manner of the Florentine and Roman schools. That Mr. Watts's talents are of a high order this production and his cartoon of 1843 both show; but without proper direction these talents—oscillating between diverse schools and masters, the severer Florentine and the ornate Venetian—will lay no hold on the sympathies or hearts of beholders. Mr. Watts may please the learned in Art by his careful readings and high estimate of great authorities,—but will not found a sound reputation while he allows himself to deal only in the dead letter. This composition, though, as we have said, more a manifestation of the resources of the painter than an illustration of the text, is full of fine passages of drawing and colour and of vigour and severity in style: yet rendered so entirely in the manner peculiar to a time when the manipulation of Art was almost confined to the practice of fresco, and comprehending in its arrangement so much of what was felt by the practitioners themselves to be among the disadvantages of that practice, as to thwart the effect of his own intelligent powers. That the painter may have been led into the adoption of this peculiar treatment from the fact of fresco pictures being wanted for the new Houses—and with a view to produce, by oil painting in some volatile vehicle, a surface that should, like fresco, enable the picture to be seen from many points of view, while, from the more tractable nature of the material, less mechanical difficulties would have to be encountered—can be understood. But it would be matter of regret if such a notion should be permitted to disturb the healthy and original direction of powers which, properly used, are calculated to acquire distinction for Mr. Watts and do honour to his country.

Mr. Armitage's *Battle of Meeanee* (31) has furnished him with an occasion for displaying his ability in the noting down of matter of fact. It is one of those huge battle-pieces like Horace Vernet's in the galleries of Versailles. All the incidents and confusion of such a time are powerfully depicted. To have invented and filled so large a canvas with details is itself an art—but not of the high class demanded by the Commissioners for a first class prize. This, though the record of an historical incident, is not an historical picture in the true sense of the term. It has no elevation or abstraction—but renders common circumstance with great imitative power.

Mr. Poole's great picture of *Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais during the Siege of 1346* (11) is a work full of fine parts. As a whole the story is not made out. We look hesitatingly for the principal figures—detecting them only after minute examination amid a mass of others, arranged chiefly in pairs of rectilinear forms. The directions which they take are almost all the same;—and this, at first sight, gives an unfavourable impression of parallelisms to the entire mass. No leading action is denoted. King Edward and the Black Prince, though stated in the Catalogue to be distributing alms, are not presented in any situation which without the aid of such information would have expressed itself to the spectator. Filled as the picture is with beautiful studies of individual character, the impression made is that of the painter having day after day added to his details by figures subject to no predetermined plan. Such mere beauties of detail can never compensate for the absence of unity in the design and conduct of a work of such pretensions—and cannot compose an example of the great historic style.—How Mr. Noel Paton's picture of *Christ bearing the Cross* (97)—a case of unmistakable plagiarism—should have entitled its author to a second class prize unless as taken in connexion with his *Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania* (24) we are at a loss to conceive. The latter is a little composition full of that exuberance of fancy and whim in which Fuseli, on a large scale, led the way; and which, since, Maclise, Richard Dadd, Richard Doyle, and Huskisson in his 'Midsummer-night's Fairies,' now at the Royal Academy, have exhibited. Of

these it may more immediately be said to imitate Maclise. The bias towards the latter is seen even in peculiarity of colour and contrariety of light and shade. That Mr. Paton in his two pictures has displayed considerable technical excellence and mechanical power will not be denied;—that he has shown originality in either cannot be contended.—Neither do we know what can have marked out Mr. Lucy's *Departure of the Primitive Puritans or Pilgrim Fathers to the Coast of America, A.D. 1620* (34) as worthy of the preference over many other clever productions that have been passed unnoticed. It is surely in no respect a performance of high flight. Its characteristics are much the same as those of a *tableau vivant* or *pose plastique*,—presenting in a literal and commonplace manner a number of figures employed in doing the dramatic business of a scene. There is no pathos, nor sincerity, nor identification in the whole—no feeling for combination—no sense of the requirements of historic art; but an exceedingly clever assemblage of forms represented with that fidelity and pains-taking and, at the same time, want of inspiration which mark the earlier works of Delaroche in the Luxembourg. This species of Art, where sheer imitation of parts is contended for, is better seen on a small scale;—where its neatness of representation may atone for a want of superior interest.

In the third category of prizes has been put the works of Mr. James Eckford Lauder.—*The Parable of Forgiveness* (93), and *Wisdom* (95). The conduct of the first exhibits an attention to the true philosophy of Art and its highest and noblest direction in the expression of a great moral principle. The parable is explained with all the perspicuity of which the painter's art is susceptible. He has made his own plot out of the ideas suggested by the lines, and his *dramatis personæ* eloquently elucidate the theme. Great disposition is shown for colour and its harmony, as well as for perception of character. The drawing is not of equal vigour. The second subject, 'Wisdom'—personified in a single female figure, in the background of which her emblems are borne by accessory ones—resembles the treatment adopted by the Italian masters. There are great intelligence in the head of the principal figure,—much refinement in the character—powerful colour—force of light and shade and relief—and masterly handling.

Confining our notice this week to the prize pictures, we conclude for the present with Mr. Horsley's *Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales, believing the King to be dead, takes the Crown from the Cushion* (46)—a picture of little more than a single figure. From the practice which Mr. Horsley has had, he has calculated well on the necessity of scale to make an effective appearance in an exhibition-room of such dimensions as Westminster Hall; and has, with much policy, selected a subject that made no very large demands on his efforts at composition. The figure of the Prince is a well-intentioned design, inadequately conveyed by *physique* more suggestive of the model of the *atelier* than of the hero of Agincourt—of the means than of the end. The anticipations of the future king, uttered in the fervour of youth, and inspired by the zeal of the soldier, find hardly a fitting abode in the mould of such a head as Mr. Horsley has given to the Prince; while exception may be taken to the proportions of his frame from the head to the knee. These drawbacks are counterpoised by the conception that dictated the sleeping monarch. He has sunk into slumber while engaged in the performance of his devotions—as his right hand, which holds the rosary, witnesses; while his left, half grasping the sceptre, suggests the divided character of his feelings—the contention of his nature between heavenly and earthly things. This is a happy invention of the painter; and well sustained by an excellently arranged effect of shadow,—which, while it makes the upper portion of the king's form—the couch on which he lies, and the drapery and accessories by which he is surrounded—resolve themselves into one mass, conveys a fitting idea of the repose of sleep. In the arrangement of colour it is that the painter has shown himself most at home—considerable knowledge of the *matériel* presenting itself to observation at every point. As a picture of pretension this is certainly Mr. Horsley's best.

## THE NIMROUD MARBLES.

A further communication from our Correspondent [see ante, pp. 650, 651] continues the description of these important relics of ancient Art.

June 28.

The next piece—the tenth in the present arrangement of the Museum and the seventh in the order which I have adopted—represents a lion-hunt. The king is in his chariot, drawn by three horses which the charioteer is urging forward to escape the attack of an infuriated lion that has already placed its fore paws upon the back of the chariot. The action and countenance of the charioteer are not without an expression of fear, and his flowing hair evinces the speed at which the horses are advancing. At this critical moment the royal descendant of the "mighty hunter" aims a deadly shaft at the head of the roaring and wounded monster;—the position of whose tail and limbs is finely indicative of rage and fury. Behind the lion are two of the king's bearded attendants, fully armed, and holding their daggers and shields ready to defend themselves in case the prey should escape the arrow of the king. Before the chariot is a wounded lion, crawling from under the horses' feet; and the cringing agony conveyed in its entire action is well contrasted with the undaunted fury of the former. The existence of a claw in the tuft at the end of the lion's tail was disputed for ages; but here in these ancient sculptures is an exaggerated representation in support of this curious fact in natural history. The peculiarity was first recorded by Didymus of Alexandria—an early commentator on the *Iliad*, who flourished forty years before the Christian era. Homer and other poets feign that the lion lashes his sides,—and Lucan states that he does so to stimulate himself to rage; but not one of these writers adverts to the claw in the tail—although Didymus, who lived one hundred years before the last-named author, discovered it and conjectured that its purpose was to effect more readily what Lucan ascribes to the tail alone. Whatever may have been the use or intention of this claw, its existence has been placed beyond all dispute by Mr. Bennett; who, at one of the meetings of the Zoological Society of London in 1832, showed a specimen of it which was taken from a living animal in the Society's menagerie. (See 'Proceedings of the Council of the Zoological Society of London, 1832,' p. 146). It is no small gratification to be able now to quote in evidence of the statement of Mr. Bennett and his predecessor Didymus of Alexandria this original and authentic document,—and on the authority of the veritable descendants of the renowned hunter himself; a document, too, that any one may read who will take the trouble to examine the slab under consideration.—The king's bearded attendants wear the conical cap, with a large tassel depending from under the hair at the back of the head. The king himself is habited as before described; and armed with a sword, the scabbard of which is adorned with lions' heads. In its groove behind the chariot is the king's javelin decorated with two fillets.

The eighth slab in the present arrangement of the Museum, and also of this description, represents the return of the king from the chase. It is a perfect *tableau de genre de haut ton*; portraying the manners of the Assyrian court more than 2,500 years ago,—resembling in so many points the present customs of the East that it is truly remarkable how little change the lapse of time has effected; and affords a most interesting illustration of the marked and peculiar characteristic of oriental nations,—namely, their tenacious regard for the habits and customs of their forefathers. The king wears the usual truncated cap, long-fringed robe, and short highly-embroidered tunic, with the cord and tassels suspended from his girdle; his sword is buckled over his sash, and the tassels of his sword-belt are hanging from his shoulders both back and front. Similar tassels are suspended from under the hair at the back of the head; and he has rosette-clasped bracelets, plain armlets, and a double string of beads round his neck. Fully armed, he stands in the centre of the composition; his bow being still in his left hand, while with his right he raises to his lips the cup which he has just received from the hand of the cupbearer. At his feet lies the lion subdued but not dead;—possibly to be understood in a figurative sense as indicative of his prowess and success in the chase. He is followed by two beardless attendants who have accompanied him in the chase; and who bear a re-

serve supply of bows and arrows, as well for the king's use as for their own defence. They, as usual, wear no head-dress, and are attired in very richly-embroidered robes reaching down to the ankles. Behind these are the king's bearded attendants, distinguished by their short surcoats reaching but little below the knee,—and, as well as the last two, carrying the whip-shaped instrument so often named. All these we may fairly presume have accompanied the king in the chase, and have arrived with him at the entrance of his palace,—where he is met by the officers of his household. In advance of these latter stands the royal cupbearer,—the *sharbelgee* of modern times. This functionary, having presented his lord with the prepared beverage, is occupied in dispersing the flies which in hot climates assail with uncommon avidity all cool and sweetened fluids. The instrument which he holds in his right hand for this purpose will be recognized by all travellers in the East, as the *minasha*—the very same fly-flap that is used at the present day. It is ordinarily made of the split leaves of the palm, fastened together at the handle,—which in this representation appears to terminate in the shape of a ram's head. Over his left shoulder is thrown, exactly as in the present day, the long handkerchief or napkin (*elmârhamâ*), richly embroidered and fringed at both ends, which he holds in his left hand in readiness to present to the king to wipe his lips. Behind the cupbearer stand two officers of the king's household in the attitude prescribed by eastern etiquette—their hands folded quietly one over the other. The bearded person has a fillet round his head, with a double necktie,—indicating, as we presume, that he is the chief of those who attend upon the king in the lower apartments (the *salâmlîk*) of the palace. The other beardless attendant is the chief of the king's servants (the *Kizlar Aga*), who superintends the upper apartments (the *haremlîk*) of his palace. They are both clad in the long dress, richly embroidered and fringed, and wear swords. Their importance in the household is further intimated by the relative height of their figures. Behind these, again, stand the royal minstrels, who celebrate the King's prowess in the battle and the chase, accompanying themselves on instruments of nine strings held in the left hand and supported by a belt over the left shoulder. These instruments appear to be played like the Nubian harp,—the fingers being used sometimes to stop and sometimes to twang the chords; and a plectrum or stick is in the right hand, with which the chords are struck. From the extremity of the instrument into which the pegs for the strings are inserted hang five tasselled cords. The instrument in the hand of the nearest performer terminates in a human head; probably to indicate that the bearer is the chief musician, or the leader of the chorus—for I apprehend that the *two* in this sculpture, as in all the representations of battles, sieges, hunts, &c., are put for the many. With regard to the capabilities of such an instrument it is difficult to form any notion; for before sufficient tension of the chords to produce sound could be obtained, it would break at the elbow formed by the arm and the body of the instrument. Either the sculptor has altogether omitted the column to resist this tension of the strings, or the angle formed by the body of the instrument and the arm is not faithfully represented. The minstrels are habited in long garments fringed and embroidered; but they wear no bracelets or ear-rings. Their height, however, is indicative of considerable rank in the Assyrian court; but, nevertheless, their efforts to record the deeds of their sovereign have not been so successful, in point of durability at least, as those of the sculptor who has exhibited their attempts.

No. 9 of this catalogue—and the second of the arrangement of the Museum—is a fragment of a colossal basso-relievo representing the king drinking. Behind him stands a beardless attendant, bearer of the king's implements of war (the *Silikdar* of modern times), together with the instrument described as always held in the hand by the officers immediately about the royal person. The elaborate finish of this fragment is beyond all praise; although there is much convention in the treatment of the hair and beard,—as, indeed, must always be the case in the art of sculpture. There is no doubt that the ancient Assyrians, like the modern Persians, bestowed

much time and care upon their beards; as in these sculptures is sufficiently evident from the formal termination of the king's beard—always in four rows of crisped convolutions—and the precise intervals of plain hair. The beard, too, is not without its prescribed form,—wavy in front and terminating in a profusion of curls; from the centre of which a tassel is usually depended,—a custom still in use among the women in the East, who intervene with the hair skeins of black silk. The borders of the dresses of both the king and his attendant are furled, fringed, and richly embroidered in some compartments. The other portions of the dresses of the king and his attendant are the same as before detailed. The attendant carries the whip-like instrument of power; and the remains of the quiver and feather end of the arrows, with the groove for the bowstring, are perfectly represented. If ever we should possess the slab that was attached to the right hand side of this one, most assuredly we shall find a full-length portrait of the cupbearer dispersing the flies, and standing ready to present his lord with the embroidered napkin:—for never does a great man in the East eat or drink without the bearer of the *minasha* close to his elbow.

The next piece—the tenth of this arrangement and sixth of the Museum—is an upright slab, 7 feet 10 inches high and 2 feet 10 inches wide. It represents a winged human figure with the head of a carnivorous bird. The figure is clothed in a short, fringed tunic, reaching only to the knee, and tied at the neck with a tasselled cord; over which is an elaborate necklace with an ornament something like a pomegranate,—and another of this favourite fruit, but quite distinct from the necklace, is hanging from a cord. Over the short tunic is a longer robe similarly trimmed,—some part of which is shown at the back over the left shoulder. The whole is covered by an ample garment fringed and embroidered; which reaches to the ankle, leaving bare the right leg, which is advanced. The feet of the figure are covered with sandals, in every respect like those worn by the king and his attendants; and the remains of colouring matter are visible upon them. In the right hand, which is elevated, he holds a pine cone, which he is in the act of presenting; and in the left hand, which is advanced across the body, is a basket or bag with a handle. His wrists are decorated with the rosette-shaped bracelet; and on his right arm, at the insertion of the biceps, is a plain massive ring lapping over. The handles of two daggers appear on his breast, just above his mantle; and a double cord, knotted and terminating with tassels, is suspended in front of the advanced leg,—there being a similar one behind the leg, both cords apparently issuing from the girdle. The whole figure is less agreeable in its proportions than the Divinity whom I shall presently describe;—and the muscles of the advanced leg are more harsh and globular than in that sculpture.

Several lines of cuneiform writing are engraved over the lower portion of the figure, entirely regardless of the hand, basket, and embroidered garment. The characters have a clearness and sharpness inducing a belief that they are considerably less ancient than the figures: although the other divinity in this collection and the *Nahr el Kelb* figure, as well as that recently discovered on the coast of Cyprus [see ante, p. 530], have inscriptions beginning at about the same part of the figure and carried all across the work. Whether this figure is much more ancient than the inscription engraved upon it, or whether the whole is altogether more ancient than the other sculptures of this collection, are questions which a mature investigation of the inscriptions themselves may determine. At all events, I am not prepared at present to enter upon their consideration; but have no hesitation in asserting my conviction that this sculpture is a representation of that very Assyrian Divinity in whose house and before whose altar Sennacherib was murdered by his sons, Adramelech and Sharezer. My reasons for entertaining this belief are chiefly derived from the word *Nisroch* (נִסְרוֹךְ) the name of that Divinity, as recorded in the Second Book of Kings, chapter xiii. and 27th verse: which word is derived from the Chaldee root נִסַּר—signifying to lacerate and tear as a bird; and in Arabic the very same word is used to designate the vulture. I have, therefore, independently of other considerations too long to detail,



not the smallest doubt that the head of this Divinity is that of a vulture; and that it is a basso-relievo representation of that particular Assyrian Deity in whose temple Sennacherib fell by the hand of his sons.

The next slab (the eleventh of this arrangement but the seventh of that of the Museum) is the same height as the last, but 1 foot 3 inches wider; and the work appears to be by a superior artist.—The sculpture represents a human-headed Divinity,—the wings are entire; and each feather of the wing is elaborately finished. The beard is formally curled. Three bull's horns are laid close down upon and round the head; but in all other respects the dress is the same as the preceding,—and like that, this figure is presenting a pine cone with the right and holding a basket in the left.

The next sculptures are not relievi, but fragments *en ronde bosse*. They belong to one of those winged bulls with human heads such as M. Botta discovered at Khorsabad. On the head is something like a turban, which seems surrounded by an ornament indicative of a cord or rope. The ears of a bull, instead of the human ear, as in the last described Divinity, and but one pair of horns, are seen. The beard is elaborately curled in the prescribed fashion. The countenance, when we are better acquainted with the sculpture, will in all probability prove to be the portrait of one of the Assyrian monarchs whose names Major Rawlinson is said to have deciphered. The other fragment is one of the forehead of this monster. Both of these fragments are in a much harder material than the relievi,—being a compact flinty limestone.

I have been induced to enter thus minutely into the detail of these interesting sculptures from the important light which they are likely to throw upon our previous historical records:—for although they can in no way be available for their beauty as works of Art, the high state of civilization which they manifest as regards the ornamental and useful sciences will at once be appreciated by the intelligent and enlightened observer.—In concluding, I will beg to offer a few remarks relating to the preservation of these antiquities,—which have already sustained considerable injury since their exhumation and in their transit to this country. From the nature of the marble (gypsum), which has in some instances been exposed to the action of fire, we know that they are likely to suffer much damage from the moisture of our climate. Care should, therefore, be taken not to enhance this unavoidable source of injury by washing; or if it is necessary to cleanse them, it should be done lightly and carefully, under the direction of an experienced person—and, then by subsequently waxing them, they might be effectually preserved. It would, likewise, be desirable to suggest to Mr. Layard the propriety and advantage of waxing his future discoveries as soon as they are exhumed—or, at least, immediately after his drawings are made: the profusion of wax in the surrounding country would render this experiment easy of accomplishment, and the result would be an ample recompense for the slight additional labour required.

**FINE ART GOSSEP.**—We have a specimen five-shilling piece of Queen Victoria before us,—part of a new coinage—from the graver of Mr. Wyon, R.A.; who works in the same Royal Mint and with the same feeling with which Thomas Simon worked in the reign of Charles II. Mr. Wyon, we think, on this occasion excelled all his preceding efforts. The face of Her Majesty is beautifully rendered; but the charm of the coin to many of our numismatic friends will lie in the particular treatment. The last English sovereign who was represented crowned upon his coins was the king who lost his crown—Charles I; and the good old practice of our mediæval moneyers of crowning our sovereigns upon their coins has been revived by Mr. Wyon with good taste in the five-shilling piece before us. Her Majesty wears a middle-age crown of elegant design and workmanship. The face, is of course, in profile; Mr. Wyon knowing the limits and resources of this art too well to copy with servility the bluff full-faced character of our mediæval coins. The legend is in old English letters,—and the design of the reverse is both tasteful and elaborate. We may add,

to set the numismatists on the alert, that 8,000 specimens have been ordered to be struck with extreme care; and that a part of the 8,000 has already been issued to the Bank of England.—The medal designed as a decoration for the victory of the Sutlej has likewise been struck at the Mint. The reverse represents a simple figure of Victory awarding her wreath to the soldiers of the successful army; whilst a grouped mass of Sikh armour and arms alone indicates the defeated. The obverse exhibits a well-executed portrait of Queen Victoria.

We mentioned a week or two since the arrival in London of the Chevalier Toschi, President of the Academy of Parma; and foretold a friendly reception for him from his brother artists here. We learn, now, that Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall Mall East, have set apart two evenings—Saturday the 4th and Wednesday the 8th—for *conversazioni* at which the Chevalier may be met.

From Berlin, it is stated that Baron Cornelius has received from our Queen Victoria an autograph letter in acknowledgment of his designs for the bas-reliefs that ornament the gold and silver buckler sent by King Frederick William as a baptismal present to his godson, the Prince of Wales. "I hope," says Her Majesty, "that one day my son—in whose name I write, because he cannot yet do it for himself—will prove by his intelligence and love of the Fine Arts that he is worthy of the masterpiece bestowed on him by his Royal godfather."

From Paris, it is mentioned that copies of the frescoes by Raphael in the Vatican at Rome, ordered by the French Government from the Brothers Balze, have arrived at the Ministry of the Interior;—and are about to be exhibited in the Pantheon.

We borrow the following from a correspondent of the *Daily News*:—"Overbeck has just executed one of those graceful and touching little outline drawings in which his real genius is conspicuous. Bishop Gillies, who is personally a most amiable and kindly man, full of zeal for bettering the operative classes, has founded it, appears, a sort of holy guild in modern Athens; and prizes are given to those of the brotherhood who excel in 'thrift and cleanliness.' Overbeck was asked by the patriotic prelate to furnish the design for a medal to be distributed on these occasions:—and I have seen the result. It is the holy dwelling at Nazareth,—displaying a modest but neat interior. Mary is at her distaff on the right, Joseph plying his axe on the left, and the mysterious young Indweller among men is humbly engaged sweeping the chips of wood from the earthen floor with simple dignity. The general effect is harmonious and beautiful."

At a recent meeting of the British Archaeological Association, Mr. Fairholt exhibited drawings and gave some account of the mural paintings recently discovered in Great Waltham Church, Essex. He observed, that on visiting the church, which is now undergoing a thorough repair, he found the entire surface of the walls covered with fragments of paintings, which had become revealed in the process of removing the many coatings of whitewash from them. The most perfect of the series is situate immediately over the arch of the chancel, in a space about 9 feet high by 15 in width. In the centre is a figure of the Saviour, seated on a rainbow, exhibiting his wounds; above him are attendant angels playing the trumpet and lute, with the sun and moon over their heads. On the right of the Saviour is a group of six crowned female figures, the foremost of which is regally attired and has a nimbus round the head. This group is in a fair state of preservation,—but that on the other side is not. It consists of the same number of male figures in attitudes of adoration; and their costume, in the general style of the drawing, appears to fix the date of the picture to the middle of the 15th century. It is painted in distemper, in flat tints, with bold black outlines; and is situate immediately over the place where the rood-loft formerly stood—a stair in the wall leading to it still existing in the wall. Fragments of other figures are visible in various other parts of the church,—as well as symbols of the Evangelists and inscriptions. Where these do not occur the walls have been painted with a deep chocolate tint,—upon which flowers and stars have been stencilled.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**MUSICAL UNION.**—The EIGHTH and LAST MEETING, TUESDAY, July 6, at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quintett in G, Beethoven; Quintett, Op. 53, c minor; Piano, &c., Spohr; Quintett, a minor, Mozart. Executants—Joschim, Joseph and George Hellensberger, Dellore, Pletzi, and Madame Delichen. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer, Beale & Co., and Olivier, Music-sellers. Members are requested to leave their tickets and to pay their subscriptions yet due to Mr. Olivier, at the door.

J. ELLA, Director.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.**—In a few days more the musical interest of London will have retired within the circle of our rival Opera Houses and Exeter Hall,—where the presence of Dr. Spohr will keep it alive for two evenings.—The season of established concerts is all but over. The last of the *Beethoven Quartetts* was held on Monday. In taking leave of these choice and interesting meetings for a twelve-month, we feel that praise is deserved by M. Rousselot, the Director, for the careful preparation of the music—which has never been presented otherwise than with the completest finish. Honour, too, is due to M. Sainton; whose residence in London, besides being beneficial to us in many ways, has not passed without profit to himself. He has improved the opportunities of hearing and performing classical music now presented by this city in an unequalled degree—to the abandonment of certain mannerisms; and has striven for that true and simple comprehension of the great thoughts of the great masters which gives them their utmost lustre while it raises our respect for the executant. The result is, that we rarely hear him without having to notice progress. The other leader of the evening was young Joachim.

The last *Ancient Concert* was held on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington for the Earl of Westmoreland. The singers were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, M. Roger, Herr Pischke, Herr Staudigl, and two or three English gentlemen. The selection, as usual, was aimless, and the manner of proceeding inconsistent. How, for instance, are we to explain the preference of Mr. Gardiner's English words to Beethoven's 'Gloria' when the original Latin was sung to Cherubini's 'O Salutaris'? The first movement of Sebastian Bach's Concerto in D minor, very well played by Mr. W. S. Bennett, was, to our ears, the most welcome piece of the evening. Though we are glad to be released from these unentertaining entertainments, we cannot close our notes for the season without observing that the general manner of performance is some little improved at the *Ancient Concerts*, as elsewhere. This could hardly fail to be the consequence of the settled and simultaneous operations of unchanging conductors at so many of our musical establishments: which works to the benefit of Music more than merely casual listeners can conceive. Be the amount of discipline ever so small, there is discipline—and the necessity thereof recognized. Our orchestral players, again, and chorists are generally more thoroughly educated than used formerly to be the case; while our *solo artists*, if apparently less showy than they were in days when the niceties of execution were less appreciated, are on the whole more satisfactory. In short, on every side "the tide is flowing," and it is the fault of directors, professors, &c., and not of the public, if advantage fail to be taken of the movement. Dreary as they seem to the passing visitor, the *Ancient Concerts* are not past the reach of revivification.

We must add a word or two with regard to the benefit concerts. The *Matinée of Mdlle. Vera and Signor Emiliani* was fully attended—as is well deserved by the gentleman's elegant violin playing and the lady's expressive and elegantly finished singing. In these days of raw and crude vocalism, when Judge Frank's praise of his daughter Petras (*vide* Frederika Bremer's 'Home') as "singing loudest" would seem to be the character sought by most of the tuneful quire—the care and the delicacy of Mdlle. Vera, borne out as they are by increasing firmness and certainty, bear a high value. If the foolish pretension which makes every lady desire to exhibit as a *prima donna assoluta* were disposed of, we know of no more honourable or welcome position than might be claimed by Mdlle. Vera as a *comprimaria* of first class and quality were she to decide on attempting the Italian stage.

We must notice the *Matinée of Herr and Madame Goffrié* as having taken place:—also, the perform.

ance of a new work by Mr. Parry, 'Hezekiah,' at the Hanover Square Rooms: lastly, a second performance of Rossini's 'Stabat' at Covent Garden, followed by a miscellaneous act of music which closed with Beethoven's Battle Symphony.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Ever since Terpsichore first pointed her toe, the elements—Fire, Water, Earth, and Air—have been savagely, vigorously, fantastically, poetically de-danced;—the Seasons coming next in favour,—then the Senses,—afterwards the Passions. Thus, after it is told that Mdlles. Grisi, Rosati, and Cerito make up three-fourths of the quartet in the new *divertissement*—Earth being presented by a division of labour among several of the minor *danseuses*,—no more need be described. The combinations of the spirit-world, as we have frequently observed, are exhausted; but so, for the moment, is English interest in dancing. The ladies are admired and applauded by those who stay;—but very few, save here and there a staunch stall-freighter, go to see them.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—It is rumoured that, owing to the difficulty of forming an efficient English company, no performances, as had been proposed, will take place at Covent Garden Theatre during autumn and early winter.—The first novelty, we are informed, given by Mr. Webster, on re-opening the Haymarket, after his autumn holidays, will be a play by Mr. Marston, with Miss Faucit and Mr. Creswick in principal characters. Mr. Wigan is about to become a permanent member of the Haymarket company.—The affairs of the Lyceum theatre are progressing towards a satisfactory settlement. It has been re-opened for the summer season by Mr. Lawrence Levy, in order to give employment to the members of the old company. On Monday evening the burlesque of 'The Waterwitches' was performed; and a new grand ballet, entitled 'The Contrabandist,' under the direction of Mr. Flexmore, has been imported from the continent. The Keeleys are said to have been engaged by Mr. Webster for the Haymarket; while Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, now performing at the Princess's, are named for the future lessees of the Lyceum. It is stated that Mr. Buckstone will join them;—also, as authors for the establishment, Mr. Planche and Mr. Charles Dance. We trust that Mr. Mathews will, in this new venture, carry out the plan which he commenced, in some respects so successfully, at Covent Garden Theatre—the production of new dramas of the highest class. He should, however, avail himself of both Tragedy and Comedy: the attempt to stand on one leg was ultimately fatal to his former experiment—and would be so to the present. Tragedy, too, is now rich in female histrionic genius;—which, of itself, constitutes a great attraction.—We are told that Madame Bishop is meditating a tour to America; from which land, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are just announced to have returned.—Mdlle. Lind's performances at Manchester, to take place at the end of August, are already advertised; the prices of admission being on a scale unprecedented in the provinces.—The English operas at the Surrey Theatre continue to attract, in spite of the disadvantages of an inefficient orchestra and chorus. Mr. Wallace's 'Maritana' has been the work most recently given. The composer, we may add, is said to be on his way to Vienna; there, as in London, to follow in the wake of Mr. Balfe, and to produce his opera. When the musical history of our times shall be written, the circumstance of these transplantations from a land unable to maintain an operatic theatre of its own to a country where every little town has its State-orchestra and State-company engaged for life and its State-composer,—will look even stranger than it does now. To ourselves, the fact is as significant an illustration of the power of Government patronage to keep alive National Art as could be desired.

Meanwhile, in the French Chambers the votes for the Theatres have just been passed. Among other sums, a grant of 620,000 fr. to the *Académie*, an additional 100,000 fr. to the *Français*, and 100,000 fr. to the *Odéon* have been awarded—not without argument and criticism. It was remarked that, irrespective of the number of places of entertainment, the receipts from the Parisian theatres had during many years averaged 9,000,000 fr. The

fact explains the eager protests made by management in being against new theatres. Angry work has arisen out of some of the meditated speculations:—in particular from the project for a third Opera, set a-going by MM. Adam and Thibaudou, which of late has figured largely in the debates and journals. The last "move" is a sharp letter addressed to the minister by M. Thibaudou, an ex-actor; who, being displeased at some disparaging expressions with regard to his calling, retorts in this wise:—"Between your theatre and mine, Monsieur, there is a difference. Your performances tend to hide truth; mine have the aim of developing it." From all this "fretting and fuming," no less than from the Vienna adoption of London operas, there is instruction to be drawn in the present unsettled condition of our dramatic world.

Madame Castellan, it is said, has signed an engagement for La Scala, for the spring of 1848. Her right place, we cannot but repeat, would be the serious or the comic French Opera.—The Great Military Festival of the Association of Artist-Musicians was held last week in Paris; apparently with great brilliancy. Strength and contrast were given to the performances by the presence of four hundred of the Wilhelm singers; who seem at last coming into something like definite occupation.—We read that the 'Damnation of Faust,' conducted by M. Berlioz, has made a prodigious effect at Berlin. To that result, however, the presence of the composer himself appears indispensable—and this goes far with us to settle the merits of the music. Madame Viardot-Garcia has been singing and acting with the utmost success at Frankfurt. A competent witness was describing to us not long since the lady as having greatly gained in power of voice:—there was nothing of executive facility or musical science to be added when she came out in London.—M. Liszt has reached Constantinople;—and been playing before the Sultan with great applause.

While speaking to-day of the musical progress of London, we are reminded that it has its zones of limitation by the advertisement of the last Concert of the *Ethiopian Serenaders*; who will, in earnest, appear—as some weeks ago we in jest fancied they might do—with their faces washed white. We want a Hogarth to show the follies of Fashion!

According to a Vienna letter of the 15th, the house in which Mozart lived and composed most of his works, and where he died in 1791, is about to be pulled down by its proprietor, M. Gelvigno—a rich Italian,—together with two houses adjoining, with the intention of erecting upon the site a very large hotel; in the centre of the court-yard of which is to be placed a colossal bust of Mozart, in bronze, on a marble pedestal. Mozart's house is called "The Eye of God," because there was anciently upon the same spot a hospital bearing that name.

A recent number of the *Débats* contains M. Janin's *éloge* on Mdlle. Georges,—that striking actress of tragedy and melo-drama who figured in the glorious days of the Empire, yet has only just taken her leave of the stage. She was during a large part of her career, like that greater actress Madame Dorval,—one of the "unattached;" passing from one theatre—from one country—to another: and in the provinces, as M. Alphonse Karr has whimsically commemorated (*apropos* of the Père Lacordaire preaching in the habit of his order), advertising herself as about to appear in such or such another part "*wearing all her diamonds*." By such like nomadic habits and practices *ad captandum* she lost her metropolitan popularity.—Ere we have done with the French stage, we may quote from our contemporaries an odd report which is possibly "good only to be contradicted"—to the effect that a *grande dame* of the Faubourg, La Princesse de la Trémouille, is about to enter the lists against Mdlle. Rachel. One must have lived in Paris to comprehend the value of such a topic in the salons.

A correspondent of the *Gazette Musicale* tells us that, failing any great novelty or freshness in professional music, the amateurs of Bologna are beginning to meet for the performance of concerted vocal works of the really good writers.—Another in the *Daily News* speaks of fifteen hundred amateur vocalists at Rome, who assembled beneath the balcony of the Quirinal to serenade the Head of the Church on the anniversary of his last year's amnesty. From these manifestations it would seem that the

extinction of the art in Italy can hardly be so imminent as has been threatened.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Paris Academy of Sciences, June 21.**—M. Payen read a paper on the comparative advantages of the use of oilcake from linseed and the seed in its natural state in the fattening of cattle. M. Payen concludes, from the result of a long series of experiments made in this country by MM. Crespel Delisle and Tiburce Crespel, as well as from what has been published on the subject in England, that there is more profit to the fatterer in the use of ground linseed mixed with the other food of animal than in the use of oilcake,—which, although so much cheaper as to bulk, is really more expensive when the quantity of oily matter removed by pressure is taken into account. According to the table produced by M. Payen, the quantity of azote in linseed in its natural state is only 3.35 per cent., whereas in the oilcake it is 6 per cent.; but the proportion of what he calls *matière grasse* in the cake, is 7.5, whereas in the seed it is 35.5;—and the experiments that have been made are decidedly in favour of the use of the seed.—Several communications were received relative to calculations of the elements of the comet discovered by M. Colla; and some on electricity.—A letter was read containing an account by M. Thorel, of Champagne, in the *Jum.* of the number of days in which thunder was heard there during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844. They were successively 29, 40, 29, and 30. In Paris, the average number of days in the year in which there is thunder is 14.—MM. Becquerel and H. Rodler gave an account of the results of an analysis of the blood in scorbutic patients. They operated on the blood of eight scorbutic persons at the Salpêtrière. The following are their conclusions:—1. The blood presents none of the characters of dissolution described by the old medical writers and regarded by us as constant; neither was the augmentation of the alkaline character of the liquid, or the salts which it contains, shown. 2. The blood in a scorbutic case is decidedly poor in globules and soluble albumen, and the quantity of water is greater than in the healthy subject. 3. The fibrine exists in equal or larger proportions than in normal cases, and with the ordinary character of the healthy state. 4. The only positive modification which could be ascertained in the blood was a very considerable diminution of the density of the liquid.—M. Stanislas Julien communicated several extracts from Chinese books on the state of the metallurgical arts in China.

**Tintern Abbey.**—Since last Christmas, an important addition has been made to the ruins, by the discovery of the remains of a large oblong building, supported by a row of pillars, the lower parts of which appear in a perfect state. The situation of this adjunct (nearly adjoining the refectory) is thought to mark it as the hospitiary, or smaller convent, in which the monks were wont to entertain strangers.—*Builder.*

**Drainage of Haarlem Lake.**—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that the drainage of Haarlem Lake, in Holland, progresses satisfactorily; and that other engines, with improvements, are now constructing in Cornwall to hasten the completion of that great work. When finished, it is understood, the sewage of all the cities and great towns bordering on the lake will, by the same engines, be conveyed to and over the surface of the bed of the lake to irrigate it; so that, in all human probability, fifty-six thousand acres now covered with water and the waste land adjoining will, within the next seven years, be furnishing corn and cattle to the Dutch and London markets—the result of science combined with practice. We learn, also, that the same parties who are engaged in this magnificent undertaking are in communication with the Egyptian government on the subject of employing similar engines to irrigate districts above the ordinary rise of the Nile, for the purpose of growing cotton, flax, &c.—*Mark Lane Express.*

**Torres Straits.**—Captain Mackenzie, of the *Heroine*, has communicated to the *Sydney Morning Herald* the following valuable information as to Torres Straits.—It appears that, during a late passage from Sydney to Port Essington and Batavia, he pursued an entirely new route, having steered from Raine's Island direct for Cape York. The following is an extract



from the log-book:—"August 5. At 7 45 a.m. made the Great Barrier Reef, extreme bearing N.; hauled up to weather it, in doing which carried away the fore-royal and topgallant-mast. At 9 33 abreast the eastern extreme; kept away from Raine's Islet, the beacon visible from the mast-head 12 miles. At noon, strong breezes and cloudy; and at 1 p.m. bore to under Raine's Islet, and sent a boat ashore to leave a letter in the post-office, stating that I had called at the wreck of the Coringa Packet, and taken the three remaining men, mails, &c., from her. At 2 p.m. bore away W. by S., and passed the first sand-bank to the westward of Raine's Islet at 2 30 p.m., then steered W. by N. At 3 30 passed a reef just above water, not laid down in Blackwood's Chart; and at 4 45 passed close to another reef, also not laid down; a sand-bank N.W. by W. three or four miles. Steered N. westward, and at 5 30 came to an anchor under the sand-bank in 17 fathoms. Throughout the night, fresh breezes and clear weather. At 8 a.m. weighed and steered N.W. direct for Cape York; at 10 passed over an extent of rocky bottom and deep water; at 10 30 saw a reef a-head, which we passed at its southern edge; and at 11 saw an extensive reef to the northward and W.S.W. From the north reef there appeared to be a long shoal patch, but not breaking. At noon, passed a sand-bank on its south side; and at 12 30 saw the islands and banks adjacent to Cairncross, bearing W.S.W. At 2 p.m. sighted Arnold's Island to the N.W., and three sand-banks to N.E. At 4 p.m. sighted Mount Adolphus, N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and two sand-banks to the N.N.E. At 5 p.m. passed to the N. of the reef marked XY in Blackwood's Chart, the Albany Rocks W.N.W. At 6 rounded the Albany Rocks; and at 7, passed Cape York; took in the studding sails, and hauled up for Possession Island; and at 8 30 came to an anchor under it in 5 fathoms. During this night fresh breezes and clear weather; and 6 a.m. weighed, and found both flukes of the anchor were gone; made sail, and steered W.S.W. for Wallis's Island, carrying on bottom at 7 fathoms. At 7 a.m. whilst setting the topmast and lower studding sails, the vessel struck with great force on a sunken patch, and immediately heeled over almost gunwale under to port; took in all the small sail, but the ship still striking heavily and forged a-head; finding deep water under the bows, and the vessel hanging by the stern, moved all the guns, water-casks and stock forward, and made all sail. The vessel was then rolling and grinding heavily on the rocks, but eventually slipped off with a heavy lurch; sounded the pumps, and stood on our course. This danger is not visible from the mast-head, owing to the muddy colour of the water in Endeavour Straits, although there are only 9 or 10 feet of water on it. The bearings from it are—Entrance Island, N.N.W.; Whale Island, E. northerly; and Possession Island, N.E. by E. The passage was effected from Raine's Islet to Albany Rock in 13 hours; and Captain Mackenzie states that the course is seven or eight miles broad after passing the first sand-bank W. of Raine's Islet, and the two reefs westward of the sand-bank bear W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N., visible from the topmast head when you are abreast of the bank. A speedy and safe passage may be effected by taking that route; as there are several sand-banks midway, under which a vessel may anchor during the night."

*Scientific Association for the Working Classes.*—A correspondent of the *Mechanics' Magazine* has addressed to the working classes, through that periodical, some proposals for a new kind of scientific association, which are at least suggestive:—"Is it not strange," he says, "that, whilst everybody is writing and talking about the value and necessity of 'experimental' inquiries, as opposed to mere theorizing, so little use is being made of that countless mass of experiments which are making every day in all the factories and workshops throughout Europe? Has it never occurred to your readers that, whilst we were exulting over a few hundreds of experiments made and recorded by a small number of 'philosophers,' tens of thousands aye, millions of unrecorded experiments, are daily plunged into the gulf of oblivion, because they are unrecorded? I wish, therefore, to call the attention of the intelligent workmen who have it so much in their power to advance the progress of science, to a method by which all those facts may be preserved which are really

worth it, and of which it is certain there are hundreds slipping through our hands every day. In the first place, it is obvious that it would be utterly useless to record those which we already understand. For example,—it would be absurd to burden ourselves with the details of a process which *evidently* involved nothing of importance except the pressure of the atmosphere. Now comes the question:—Supposing every workman had the means of recording all those facts which *he himself* does not understand, how are we to separate those which are to be found explained in our scientific books from those which are as yet *not understood by anybody*, and therefore deserving of record? If a workman makes known some process or phenomenon as one which is incomprehensible to himself, he may find, in nine cases out of ten, that it is so only because his own education is imperfect: he will become disgusted if *this is all* that is to become of his observations. Now, what I propose is this:—Let a society be formed of all those who are really in earnest for knowledge, no matter however small their own attainments; and let each of these communicate to a committee selected for that purpose, *every fact*—every process of nature or art, which after reflection they cannot understand. Of course, a great proportion of these communications will consist of things well understood by the better educated. These, therefore, being selected, the committee can refer their correspondents to those books where they may obtain an explanation of the facts; or else, in weekly meetings of those who reside in the same neighbourhood, the better informed might give the required instruction orally. Having thus disposed of the *elementary* question, there will be those which are inexplicable to the committee themselves; and these might be recorded in a journal published for that purpose." After some further proposals of detail, the writer adds:—"But, lest any should imagine that there are *no facts worth recording* in the daily routine of our factories, I would beg to assure him, from the acquaintance with the history of science which I have gained myself, that a very great proportion of scientific discoveries depend on facts which are afterwards found to have been well known to workmen of some class or other. It is impossible to read the celebrated Robert Boyle's works, without being struck with the immense quantity of such information, obtained by incessant inquiries of practical men. It is this, joined to the clear and simple way in which he writes, that makes his volumes such pleasant and delightful reading at the present day. I will mention, as an example, one single instance of recent occurrence, as an illustration of the class of facts to which I have been referring. In America, Dr. Henry has been within the last year occupied on experiments on what he calls 'the permeability of metals;' and the subject is one of the greatest interest, not only in itself, but as indicative of some laws of nature of peculiar interest at the present moment, when all our inquiries are directed to 'molecular action.' Now, the principal facts are found, on inquiry, to have been well known for a long time to those engaged in the plating of metals; and were matter of no small surprise at first,—till, like millions of similar facts of daily life, 'familiarity bred contempt!'"

*Model Lodging-House.*—The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have opened a model lodging-house in Charles Street, Drury Lane. It provides for the accommodation of single labouring men in a way that must be an immense improvement upon the dens in which so many congregate nightly about St. Giles's and elsewhere. Each inmate here, by paying 4d. per night, or 2s. a week, is provided with a separate bed, the means of washing (including a bath, towels, soap, &c.), a fire to cook his food at, and a room to sit in during the evening or any unemployed hours. He will also, we believe, as soon as one can be established, have the use of a small library. The rooms are clean and apparently well ventilated, and very considerable in size, and also in the number of beds which they contain. The latter are placed about two feet apart; and are to be supplied with clean sheets once a month, we believe. The establishment is under the superintendence of the same person who established and conducted the somewhat similar lodging-house in King Street; which, besides being of great use to the class for whose benefit it was established, yields some profit

—a fact which justifies the opinion entertained by the promoters of this institution that it will be a self-paying, if not a positively profitable, institution. —*Globe.*

#### SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

[From our own Correspondents.]

THE order of proceedings at this Seventeenth Meeting of the British Association was much the same as on former occasions—with such varieties only as the locality induced. We give our usual summary. On Wednesday the General Committee assembled,—as we have already recorded. On Thursday, as we have said, the work of the Sections began; and Prof. Powell lectured in the evening, at the Radcliffe Library, on Shooting Stars. On Friday evening Prof. Faraday delivered, at the same place, a lecture on the subject of new discoveries in Electricity and Magnetism. Saturday morning was occupied in excursions to Swindon, Shotover Hill, and Blenheim, and boat excursions on the Isis to Nuneham, where the Archbishop of York had thrown open his grounds to the Association. For those who preferred business there was a meeting of the General Committee in the morning, at nine; and meetings afterwards in the Mathematical and Chemical Sections. In the evening, there was a conversational *Soirée* at the Taylor Building. On Sunday, the Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon at St. Mary's,—which we understand will shortly be printed, at the request of some leading members of the Association:—and in the evening Prof. Powell held a *Soirée* at his house. On Monday, the proceedings in some of the Sections were enlivened by the presence of Prince Albert,—who arrived in the morning, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Weimar; and in the evening, Mr. Strickland delivered, at the Radcliffe Library, a conversational lecture on the Dodo, and the Dean of Westminster some geological remarks. On Tuesday, after the sectional meetings, there was an evening exhibition of microscopes at the Radcliffe Library. On Wednesday morning, the members of the General Committee gave a breakfast in the hall of Christ Church to the foreign visitors of the Association,—and several of the Sections met for business. At one o'clock, the concluding meeting of the General Committee was held for the purpose of sanctioning the grants which had passed the Committee of Recommendations:—and at three the concluding General Meeting of the Association assembled, to pass the customary votes of thanks.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

SATURDAY.

The Committee assembled at nine in the morning to decide on the place for the meeting next year. Mr. W. Grove and Dean Conybeare having advocated the claims of Swansea, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Association should be held in that town.

The following officers were appointed:—

The Marquis of Northampton, *President*.—The Marquis of Bute, Viscount Adair, Sir H. De la Beche, Dean Conybeare, L. Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., W. Grove, Esq., J. H. Vivian, Esq., F.R.S., *Vice-Presidents*.—J. W. Jeffreys, Esq., *Local Treasurer*.—M. Moggridge, Esq., Dr. Nicholl, *Local Secretaries*.

The time chosen for holding the meeting was fixed for Wednesday, the 9th of August.

Sir R. I. Murchison said that invitations had been received from Exeter, Derby, and some other places; but that it had been agreed not to set forward any in rivalry to Swansea.

WEDNESDAY.

The last Meeting, which was thinly attended, was held at one o'clock.—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair.

Col. Sabine was re-elected General Secretary, J. Taylor, Esq., General Treasurer, and Prof. Phillips, Assistant General Secretary.

The following were appointed members of the Council for the ensuing year, in addition to the officers, who are *ex officio* members:—Sir T. Acland, Prof. Ansted, Major S. Clerke, Sir F. Egerton, Prof. E. Forbes, Prof. T. Graham, G. B. Greenough, W. H. Hamilton, Sir J. Herschel, Prof. Hodgkin, Leonard Horner, Robert Hutton, Capt. Ibbetson, Dr. Latham, Sir C. Lemon, Marquis of Northampton, Prof. Owen, Sir J. Richardson, Dr. Roget, Sir J. C. Ross, G. R. Porter, Dr. Royle, H. E. Strickland,

Col. Sykes, W. Thompson, Prof. Wheatstone, Rev. Dr. Whewell.

The following were appointed Auditors:—Prof. Ansted, Major Clerke and G. R. Porter, Esq.

The Report of the Committee of Recommendations was read and adopted. The following were the

#### Recommendations Involving Grants of Money.

That a Paper, containing Suggestions on Observations of the Annular Eclipse, be printed and circulated, under the direction of Prof. Powell; and that a sum not exceeding 2l. be granted for that purpose.

That Dr. Percy and Dr. Miller, be requested to continue their researches on Crystalline slags, with a renewal of the original grant of 20l. not yet expended.

That Dr. Schunk be requested to continue his researches on Colouring Matters used in the Arts, with the balance (5l.) of the original grant of 10l.

That the Committee consisting of Mr. H. E. Strickland, Dr. Daubeny, Prof. Lindley, and Prof. Henslow, be requested to continue their experiments on the Vitality of Seeds, with a grant of 10l.

That Dr. Lankester, Prof. Owen, and Mr. R. Taylor be requested to continue the superintendence of the publication of tabular forms in reference to the Periodical Phenomena of Animals and Vegetables, with a renewal grant of 10l.

That a sum of 3l. 10s. 9d. be placed at the disposal of Mr. Birt to complete his Report on Atmospheric Waves.

That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Spence and Mr. T. V. Wollaston, be requested to aid Mr. G. Newport in preparing his Report (requested for last year) on the Scorpionidae and Tracheary Arachnids, with a grant of 10l.

That a Committee, consisting of Sir H. T. De la Beche, Sir W. J. Hooker, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. J. D. Hooker, Mr. A. Henslow, and Mr. R. Hunt, be requested to investigate the Influence of Carbonic Acid on the growth of Plants allied to those found in the Coal formation, with a grant of 20l.

That Mr. Ronalds and Mr. R. Hunt be requested to continue the Experiments with the Aëtiograph at Kew.

That Prof. E. Forbes, Mr. Goodsir, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ball, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Couch, Prof. Allman, Mr. M'Andrew, Mr. Alder, Mr. Hope, and Capt. Forlock be requested to continue their investigations into the Marine Zoology of Britain by means of the dredge, with a grant of 10l.

That a committee, consisting of Mr. R. Mallet, Mr. W. Hopkins, Prof. Oldham, and Prof. Lloyd, be appointed for the purpose of constructing a self-registering instrument for observing the Transit and Dimensions of Earthquake-waves and for setting the same systematically at work at Dublin, or at such other station as may be desirable, with a grant of 50l.

That Dr. Carpenter's Report on Microscopic Textures be illustrated by plates, exceeding twenty in number.

That the sum of 150l. be placed at the disposal of the Council for the Maintenance of the Observatory at Kew.

#### General Recommendations.

That an Application be made to the Admiralty to appropriate a suitable vessel for the purpose of an investigation of the Phenomena of the Tides.

That application be made to the East India Company to carry into regular and continued operation the Tide Observations which it is understood they have already ordered to be made; and to direct the nature and extent of these observations to be reported to the British Association, with a view to their being discussed and reduced, and connected with any others which have been made or may be made in other seas.

That the Rev. Dr. Whewell be requested to examine and consider the Tide Observations made by Capt. Sir J. C. Ross and Capt. Sir E. Belcher in the Pacific Ocean, with a view to the completion of Instructions for a Tide Expedition.

That copies of the Catalogues of Lalande and Lacaille be presented to M. Struve, M. Leverrier, Mr. J. C. Adams, and the Rev. R. Sheepshanks.

The British Association feel deeply the great importance of instituting a direct comparison, or a comparison with as few intermediate steps as possible, between the standards of length used in the survey of the great Russian and Swedish Arc of Meridian now in progress under the direction of Prof. Struve and the scientific men of Sweden and Norway, and that used in the survey of the great Indian Arc under the authority of the Honourable East India Company by Lieut-Col. Everest, of which an account has lately been published; and the Association, in the full confidence that every facility will be given by the Court of Directors for effecting this comparison, and that they will, if possible, consent to an arrangement by which the two standards may be brought together and thus directly compared, instruct the Council that an application be made to the East India Company to grant the needful facility for effecting this comparison.

That Dr. Andrews of Belfast be requested to prepare a report on the Hæm developed in Chemical Action.

That Mr. Mallet be requested to continue his investigations on the Corrosion of Iron Rails in and out of use.

That Dr. Smith be requested to report upon the chemical Analysis of Air and Water of Populous Towns.

That Mr. W. Thompson be requested to prepare a Supplementary Report on the Fauna of Ireland.

That Mr. R. Hunt be requested to prepare a Report on the state of knowledge of the Chemical Influence of the Solar Radiations.

That the Committee for Conducting Experiments with Captain Bellorus be reappointed, and to consist of Rev. Dr. Robinson, Prof. Wheatstone, and Col. Sabine.

That the following communications be printed at full length among the Reports to the Association: viz.

On the Relation which exists between Contraction in Volume and Development of Heat, in Mixtures of Sulphuric Acid and Water, by Prof. Langberg.

On Ethology, by Chevalier Bunsen.

On the Original Inhabitants of Scandinavia, by Prof. Nilsson.

On the Mean Temperature of Various Places on the Globe, by Prof. Dove.

On the Turbine, by Mr. Glyn.

The General Committee having had the satisfaction to receive amongst the eminent foreign guests of the British Association at Oxford, Prof. Langberg and Esmark of Christiania, and Prof. Nilsson of Stockholm, take this opportunity to request those gentlemen to convey to the distinguished scientific societies with which in their own countries they are respectively connected the importance which the British Association attaches to the establishment, if it be possible, of a Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory in Finnmarken, as a Station where the Phenomena of those Sciences could be most advantageously studied; and also their hope that the Observations which have been carried on for some years past with such indefatigable zeal at Christiania may be continued, and that the Observations may be published at as early a date as from circumstances may be found convenient.

That Sections D and E be incorporated under the name of the Section of Zoology and Botany, including Physiology.

That the Council be authorized, if they shall think fit, to divide the publication of the Transactions into two parts, to be published successively, at their discretion—in order to ensure an earlier delivery of such papers as may be at once ready for publication.

The Committee then adjourned.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

The concluding General Meeting assembled at 3 o'clock; and the usual complimentary votes were adopted. The following was stated to be the amount of tickets issued and money received, so far as the accounts have been made up:—

Members.	Tickets.	Paid.
New Life .....	18	£180
Old Life .....	314	
New Annual .....	40	80
Old Annual .....	101	97
Associates .....	495	495
Ladies .....	293	293
Foreigners .....	58	
Total 1227		£1055

For the sake of comparison, we may mention that there were in Southampton (1846) issued 845 tickets and received 719l., and in Cambridge (1845) issued 1,082 tickets and received 889l. We do not usually record the proceedings of this complimentary meeting; but as they were on this occasion of a more interesting character than usual, we shall give them in as brief a form as possible.

Sir R. Inglis opened the meeting in the Theatre by a short speech, expressive of his pleasure at the harmony and good will which had characterized the Association Meeting at Oxford. He was followed by Mr. Taylor, as General Treasurer;—and then Col. Sabine read the grants of money, &c.

Thanks were moved to the foreigners by Sir R. Murchison, seconded by Sir D. Brewster: and were acknowledged by M. Struve in English and by M. Leverrier in French.—As we have said, we do not usually render any account of these merely ceremonial proceedings; and still less do we report the speeches of compliment to which they give rise. But there is something so peculiar in the position amongst us of M. Leverrier after his brilliant labours (of which the *Athenæum* has kept full record)—and so interesting in his meeting here with Mr. Adams, as well as graceful in the manner of it,—that we are disposed to make an exception in his favour. Not, however, having received a copy of his speech till after our paper was made up for press, we must defer its publication till next week.

The vote of thanks to the Vice Chancellor and University, to the Trustees of the Radcliffe Library, and to the Mayor of Oxford for the courteous reception given to the British Association, was moved by the Marquis of Northampton, seconded by the Prince of Camino, and acknowledged by the Vice Chancellor and the Provost of Oriel College.

Lastly, Sir T. D. Acland moved, and Prof. Daubeny seconded, a vote of thanks to Sir R. Inglis; which was put by the Marquis of Northampton—and, of course, carried unanimously. Sir R. Inglis acknowledged the vote:—and then adjourned the meeting to Swansea, on the 9th of August, 1848.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

President.—Rev. Prof. POWELL.  
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. J. C. ADAMS, Rev. Prof. COOKE, Sir R. MURPHY, THE DEAN OF ELY, Rev. J. CHALMERS.  
Secretaries.—Prof. STEVENS, Mr. G. G. STOKES, Rev. R. PRICHARD, THE CHANCELLOR, Mr. W. GAULT, Dr. J. H. LANGE, Mr. LE VERRIER, M. STRUVE, THE ASTRONOMER GENERAL, W. R. HIRN, Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Messrs. J. A. BROWN, C. BROOKS, Prof. EATON, HODGKINSON, Prof. CHEVALIER, Messrs. J. A. BROWN, J. H. LANGE, Sir J. W. F. HERSCHEL, Messrs. W. HOPKINS, J. S. BARNARD, Faraday, Prof. J. D. FORBES, Prof. GRAY, Dr. GREEN, Rev. R. H. HALL, Sir Wm. S. HARRIS, Sir W. HAMILTON, Rev. R. H. HALL, Sir JAMES, Prof. JARRET, Mr. M. J. JOHNSON, Rev. R. H. HALL, Sir JAMES, Rev. H. MOSELEY, Messrs. A. B. ORLEAH, F. NEWMAN, Prof. J. NICOL, THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, Major-General Sir C. ROSS, Dr. ROGET, Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, Lieut-Col. SABINE, Col. SYKES, Prof. W. THOMSON, THE MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, Prof. WALKER, Prof. WHEATSTONE, Rev. W. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. B. PORTER, Prof. SYLVESTER, Mr. W. R. HALL.

The President on taking the chair congratulated the Section on its vast increase in numbers since last it met in Oxford; at which period one small room was found adequate to accommodate them. The present room in its ample dimensions was filled to overflowing; and many of the most celebrated men of Europe congregated within its walls. He briefly sketched the objects to which attention was to be directed, and the prominence given to reports drawn up at the request of the Association, and concluded by calling for—

Sir J. F. W. Herschel's Report of the Committee for Printing the Catalogues of Lalande and Lacaille, which stated that the printing of the two Catalogues has been completed, and was referred to in the Report of the General Committee, ante, p. 673.

THE MASTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, delivered a Report of a Committee consisting of himself and Capt. Sir J. Ross appointed at Southampton to draw up a plan for a naval expedition for completing our knowledge of the progress of the Tides.—The knowledge which we possess of the Tides, looking at the connexion of the phenomena over the whole surface of the ocean, is extremely imperfect at present, and not at all likely to be completed in any material degree in any finite time, by the observations which voyagers mainly directed to other objects will supply. The coasts and islands which surround or break the waters of the Pacific, especially the seats of this ignorance. We know the time of tide near Cape Horn, but cannot trace the progress of the tide waves along the western coast of South and North America. We know the time of tide on the coasts of New Zealand, but cannot connect this fact with the rise and fall of the water on the coasts of the smaller islands in the centre of the ocean. We know the tide hour on the eastern coast of New Holland, but cannot trace the progress of the tide to the Philippines or to the coast of China—though some observations of Admiral Litke, made a few years ago, supply a valuable addition to our knowledge on this subject. The course of the tide wave among the islands of the Indian Sea is likewise unknown. Observations made by voyagers mainly guided by other purposes appear likely to supply this deficiency in our knowledge, for even views made with sufficient care and for several weeks at detached places, they are rarely connected with each other or with neighbouring places. It does not appear that while we are thus left to depend on chance for our tidal knowledge, we shall ever be able to know from observation whether the tide wave in the Pacific does or does not move from east to west.—But a ship sent out on purpose to observe the tides could very soon ascertain a great body of facts of this kind. The observers would, of course, observe the facts of the tides in connexion with each other, and would arrange their plan of operations so as to extend their lines of connexion from known points to unknown. By such a mode of proceeding the co-tidal lines for every part of the Pacific and Indian Oceans might probably be drawn (omitting the minor details in the interior of archipelagos, &c.) in a year, at most in two years. The tide observations made, at the request of Dr. Whewell, in 1834, for a fortnight by the coast guard on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, prove how great an accession our tidal knowledge may receive from connected observations; and still more those made in June 1835, for a fortnight along the coasts of the whole of Europe and the eastern coast of the United States of North America. By means of these observations the general course of the tides in the year thus explored has been determined. If an expedition



were sent for the purpose of making tide observations it would not be at all necessary to have, as in the instances just mentioned, simultaneous observations along the whole line of sea observed. It would suffice to connect a few places by corresponding observations, in some cases for a fortnight, in others for a few days; then, to connect one of these places with others, and thus to proceed through the whole region observed. It appears by the experience of the surveys which we have referred to that the observations may be made by sailors, such as those employed on the coast guard, under proper directions. On these occasions the necessary apparatus was speedily constructed by the persons employed. It might, however, be useful also to employ, in several places, self-registering tide-gauges such as are already established in several English ports. We conceive that the project contemplated by the Association in its recommendation is very desirable; and might best be attained by sending out a vessel which should have for the object of its voyage to make tide observations upon such a connected system. For this purpose, the vessel ought to carry, in addition to a crew sufficient to work her, ten or fifteen men, who, by themselves (in pairs) or under the direction of petty officers, might be trusted to make tide observations for a week or a fortnight at selected points of coast. The surveying vessel ought to be provided with a launch to be employed in carrying these observers to their station, visiting them while engaged in their work, or fetching them away when their task at each place is done. From one region to another of the ocean, standard stations ought to be selected, at which tide observations should be continued for a longer time, and the observations made in each region should be compared with those at the standard station. The comparison of the observations with each other, as the survey proceeded, would point out the direction in which it was desirable to extend the survey, and the special points to be attended to. We, therefore, recommend that application be made to the Admiralty that they would appropriate to this service a suitable vessel.

Mr. ORLEBAR informed the meeting that he had, while at Bombay, conducted a regular series of observations on the progress of the tides; that similar observations had been made in other parts of India, and at Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea; and that the Geographical Society had seen the importance of these observations, and had lately turned their attention to them.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL inquired at what intervals the observations at Bombay were taken?—Mr. ORLEBAR replied that they were taken by a tide gauge, and were, therefore, continuous.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL said that frequency of taking the observations was most essential. Upon analyzing the observations he had lately superintended round the Irish coast, the extraordinary fact had been ascertained that at some places four tides took place in the day; and the continuance of the waves of these tides could be distinctly traced to a considerable distance on each side south.—Mr. ORLEBAR said that nothing had been done in the way of analysis or reduction of the Bombay observations.—Dr. WHEWELL pointed out several peculiarities of the tides in the East Indies—particularly dwelling on those at Singapore. He also drew attention to the researches of Admiral Lütke on the north coasts of America and in the Northern Ocean; and begged to ask Prof. Struve whether those were not still continued.—Prof. STRUVE replied that the researches of Lütke were still continued, particularly along the shores of the White Sea and various parts of the Northern Ocean; and believed he was almost the only navigator who had bestowed a large portion of attention on the determination of co-tidal lines.

The Rev. Prof. G. L. COOKE presented two volumes from the East India Company containing the measurement of an arc of the Meridian and Trigonometrical Survey in India by Col. Everest.

The ASTRONOMER ROYAL stated that it would be interesting to learn that one of the chief objects of their illustrious visitor, Prof. Struve, when coming to England was to make a comparison of the English standards of length with those of Russia.—M. STRUVE stated that one of the especial commands which he had received from his Royal Master was to make that comparison with minute accuracy. A knowledge of the English standard was of much consequence in Russia, as the

*Sagene* of that country was exactly equal to seven English feet.—Sir JOHN HERSCHEL said, that although England was just at this moment without a Parliamentary Standard of length, yet one would soon be completed, as the commissioner for that purpose had nearly brought his labours to a close. The present was, therefore, a peculiarly appropriate time for both countries that the comparison contemplated by Prof. Struve should be instituted.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL said that the standard now in progress under the superintendence of the commissioner was being executed with such extreme accuracy, that he felt convinced that it would not differ from what it was intended to represent beyond the minute fraction of the 100,000th part of an inch. He begged to ask M. Struve whether the relation he had stated between the English foot and the Russian *Sagene* was strictly or only approximately exact?—M. STRUVE replied that it was a matter determined by law; and that hence the Russian *Sagene* had to be varied whenever the English foot was changed. That hence the comparison had to be made with rigid accuracy when Capt. Kater's determinations had been concluded, as well as on other occasions besides the present.

'On some Application of the Calculus of Quaternions to the Theory of the Moon,' by Sir W. R. HAMILTON.—Sir W. R. Hamilton pointed out how the Calculus of Quaternions was rendered applicable to the expressing of distances and directions in space, and how much it simplified those investigations which had, heretofore, depended on the Cartesian method of three co-ordinates and their transformations. He then showed how the Newtonian problem of the Moon's disturbances by the Sun was capable of being solved by it to the extent of the third dimension of the distance; and in the progress of the investigations, the calculus suggested relations of the disturbing forces until then unobserved, which greatly facilitated their application. It would be impossible to give to the general reader an adequate idea of this abstruse communication or of the animated discussion which it gave rise to among the mathematicians—in which the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Jarrett, Sir John Herschel and others took part. The last named, in the course of his observations, characterized this calculus as a perfect cornucopia which, turn it on which side you will, something rich and valuable was sure to drop out; the principles of conservation of areas, *vis viva*, and others long known being among those which earliest made their appearance.

'On the Atmosphere of the Moon,' by J. GROOBY.—Whether the Moon has an atmosphere or body of air similar to that which surrounds the Earth, has long been a fertile subject of dispute among philosophers, some affirming its existence and others as strenuously denying it. Some, who take the negative side of the argument, have urged in defence of their opinion, the constant serenity of the Moon's surface, always undisturbed by clouds or vapours, and even the smallest of the numerous spots or maculae which crowd her surface being at all times equally visible. This certainly would be a very strong argument against an atmosphere were the assertions on which it is founded to be relied upon. But this does not appear to be the case; for, on the other hand, there are many astronomers who affirm that the Moon's surface is not always equally clear and distinct. Hevelius says, that he has several times found, in skies perfectly clear, when even stars of the sixth and seventh magnitudes were conspicuous, yet at the same altitude of the Moon and the same distance from the Earth, and with one and the same excellent telescope, the Moon and its maculae do not appear equally lucid, clear and perspicuous at all times. He also adds, "From the circumstances of the observation, it is evident that the reason of this phenomenon is not either in our air, in the telescope, in the Moon, or in the spectator's eye, but must be looked for in something existing about the Moon, that is (I presume), in its atmosphere." Again, the existence of a lunar atmosphere has been denied because the stars, in an occultation, when just about to disappear behind the body of the Moon, retain their full lustre till they seem to touch the very edge, and then vanish in a moment, which phenomenon (it is urged) could not happen if the Moon were encompassed with an atmosphere. Here, again, the evidence of different astronomers is at variance, one party affirming and the other denying the fact. Nay, even the same in-

dividual has sometimes observed both stars and planets to undergo a change, both in brightness, form and colour, when close to the Moon's limb, while at other times he has perceived nothing of the kind. A third argument against the existence of an atmosphere (and the last I shall notice) is this. If (it is affirmed) the Moon were surrounded by an atmosphere, then the duration of eclipses and occultations ought to be diminished by means of its refractive power, and hence a celebrated French astronomer (in a Memoir written expressly on this subject), has endeavoured to demonstrate that, if such an atmosphere did exist, and its horizontal refraction amounted to only 8", there could never be a total eclipse of the Sun. But (he continues) in the eclipse of that luminary, which happened in 1724, the total darkness continued for two minutes sixteen seconds. Many eminent astronomers concur with the one I have just quoted, in denying that any thing like refraction can exist, or has ever been observed to exist about the Moon's atmosphere; others, equally eminent, assert that they have observed the most unequivocal proofs of it. Both Halley and Euler speak of the evident distortion observable in the Sun's limb in total and annular eclipses. The latter, in particular, says, in the eclipse of the Sun which happened in July, 1748, he observed, that when the uncovered part of the Sun resembled the Moon in her quadrature, the horns of the solar crescent appeared to be bent outwards beyond the circle in which every other part of his disc was comprehended; and when the eclipse became annular, the Sun's disc was dilated beyond the circle which formerly embraced it. This dilatation was also observed at Frankfurt, and was estimated by Euler at 25". Here, then, we have one astronomer observing in a solar eclipse a refraction of 12½", while another, from his observations, denies that any perceptible refraction does or can exist. From such contradictory evidence, it seems extremely difficult to draw any thing like a satisfactory conclusion. The most probable one seems to be this.—That the Moon is surrounded by an atmosphere in some respects like our own, but much rarer; and that it is differently modified by the peculiar circumstances attached to it. For when we consider that from the slow motion of the Moon on its axis the principal part of its surface is exposed to the direct force of the Sun's rays for fourteen and a half days and nights, without any intermission; and then, for a like period deprived of them, the one producing a degree of cold beyond any thing we can conceive, and the other, a degree of heat sufficient, probably (if there be water in the Moon), to produce a temporary atmosphere of steam,—have we not every reason to conclude that the atmosphere with which the Moon may be, and probably is, encompassed, is materially different in its constitution and properties from that which surrounds our own globe, and which may, in some degree account for the contradictory statements I have just noticed. The annular eclipse of the Sun which will take place in October next, presents (I think) the most likely means of obtaining more accurate information on this subject than we at present possess.

The ASTRONOMER ROYAL observed that in the present state of our instruments, the accurate measurement of the Sun's deviation would be more difficult than Mr. Grooby might suppose—chiefly arising from the multiplicity of images. This defect was much reduced by micrometers with double images, formed by reflexion at plane surfaces; one of which was now putting up at Cambridge, which he had little doubt would rival those of the continent.

The PRESIDENT said, that the suggestion of Mr. Grooby, to take advantage of the approaching annular eclipse of the Sun in October for making this and other observations systematically on the solar light had been already under consideration in the sectional committee, and steps had been taken to bring the subject before the Committee of Recommendations.

'Abstract of a Memoir on the Theory of Equilibrium of Floating Bodies,' by Mr. DAVIDOW.

'On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat,' by J. P. JOULE.—Mr. Joule exhibited an instrument whereby the heat developed by fans moving in water, oil, and other liquids, could be referred to the distance through which weights descended while whirling the fans round.

'An Account of some singular Spots on the Solar Disc as viewed by Telescopes of large size; accompanied by the detail of some experiments with telescopes of various sizes: which show the benefit derived by using telescopes of large aperture,' by H. LAWSON.

'Description of Astronomical Reclina,' by Mr. LAWSON.—He exhibited a drawing of a chair suited to support an astronomer at his ease in every position which it might be necessary for him to assume while observing with a telescope.

FRIDAY.

The President presented to the Association, through the Section, four volumes from Prof. Struve, 'Researches on Galvanism and on Electro-magnetism,' by M. Jacobi; *Études d'Astronomie Italienne*, par M. Struve; 'Positions of the Fixed Stars,' by Bessel, edited by M. Struve, and 'Chronometric Voyages between Altona and Greenwich, for the purpose of determining the geographical longitude of the Central Observatory of Russia,' by MM. F. G. W. Struve and O. W. Struve.

Prof. STRUVE begged to say a few words. He had received the commands of the Emperor Nicholas to present three of these volumes. He dwelt on the importance of accurately connecting the Observatories of Russia and of Greenwich, without which, both the vast geographical surveys going on in that empire, and stellar astronomy must be imperfect. All were agreed on the importance of having a principal point from which to count longitudes; and friends had urged him, as a matter of national pride, to adopt a principal point for Russia, independently of any other country; but, he replied that there was no place here for national pride. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to fix the geographical position of Poulkova, with respect either to Paris or Greenwich:—and, for many reasons, he fixed on Greenwich. Since previous operations, in 1813 and 1814, had determined the difference of longitude of Altona and Poulkova to be  $1^{\circ} 21' 32.523''$ , with a probable error of only  $0.03''$ , it was determined to connect them and Greenwich by transporting chronometers by the steam-boats which ply twice each week between Hamburg and London; and Mr. Airy and M. Lebrumacher when applied to, most cordially gave their assistance. Twenty chronometers were selected. In these observations it was necessary to allow for the influence of changes of temperature; and to attempt to do so by thermometric observations would have required a process of integration troublesome and inexact. This was remedied by a simple contrivance. The compensation for temperature was taken off from one of the chronometers, and it was placed in the centre of the box which contained the twenty others. The difference of its indications from the others give, by an easy reduction, the mean change of temperature in the interval. After two months' work with the chronometers the difference between the longitudes of Greenwich and Altona was determined to be  $0^{\circ} 39' 46.151''$ , with a probable error of  $0.012''$ ; and thus the total difference between Poulkova and Greenwich was  $2^{\circ} 1' 18.674''$ , with a probable error of only  $0.057''$ , care having been taken to determine the personal errors of the observers, and every other circumstance which could influence the result.

'On some Recent and Remarkable Examples of the Protection afforded by Metallic Conductors against Heavy Strokes of Lightning,' by Sir W. S. HARRIS.—The possibility of guarding buildings and other structures against the destructive effects of lightning, has been made a great question in practical science—from the time of Franklin to the present day; and it is of considerable public importance, seeing the frequent damage which occurs to our beautiful churches and other edifices by strokes of lightning, to bring this question completely under the dominion of induction, observation and experiment. The general principles which Sir W. S. Harris submitted as deducible from the inquiries to which he alluded are these:—If we imagine a ship or building to consist altogether of metallic substances, it would certainly be secure from any damage by lightning; and for this simple reason, that what we call lightning is the result of the electrical agency forcing a path through resisting matter such as the air, and extricating, with explosive and expansive force, both light and heat in its course. When, on the contrary, it falls upon comparatively non-resisting bodies, such as

the metals, then this form of lightning vanishes, and the discharge assumes, if the metallic body be sufficiently capacious, the form of a comparatively quiescent current. Our object should be, therefore, in defending any building or ship from lightning, to bring the general mass so far as possible into that passive or comparatively non-resisting state it would have supposing it a mass of metal. This is, in fact, the single and simple condition of such an application, without any reference whatever to assumed forces of attraction or peculiar specific powers manifested by certain bodies for the matter of lightning, and which really do not exist. This simple principle, by a careful mechanical arrangement calculated to render it practical and applicable to all the duties which the general structure of a ship together with its masts has to perform, is now universally carried out in the navy, with the most perfect success; so that damage by lightning in the vessels so fitted has, for the last fifteen years, quite ceased. The masts are made completely conducting by capacious plates of copper, reaching from the highest points to the keel; and are tied into one general connexion with all the great metallic masses employed in the construction of the hull, and united by the large bolts of copper passing through the keel and sides, with the copper expanded over the bottom and with the sea. It is quite impossible that a discharge of lightning can fall on the vessel in any place, and not be at once transmitted safely by the conductors, not under the form of lightning, but under the form of a current without explosion. Sir W. S. Harris then referred to some remarkable cases.

Prof. FORBES gave an account of the observations of Mr. Caldecott on the temperature of the earth in India continued for three years; and exhibited curves showing the mean changes of the temperature of the air and of the earth at different depths through the year, which indicated clearly two maxima and two minima corresponding to the two summers and two winters of Trevandrum; the lowest minimum occurring in the rainy season. He also exhibited the following table of the mean results for the three years:—

	Air.	3 feet.	19 feet.
January ..	78.9	85.0	85.5
February ..	83.4	86.6	85.9
March ....	82.7	88.8	86.4
April ....	83.4	89.6	86.9
May .....	81.6	88.4	—
June .....	79.9	85.0	86.9
July .....	79.4	83.2	86.5
August ..	79.0	83.6	85.9
September	80.0	84.6	85.6
October ..	79.1	84.7	85.7
November	79.7	84.6	85.7
December.	78.0	84.2	85.6
	80.0	85.7	86.0

and concluded by some general remarks to the effect that the results are confirmed by observations on the temperature of springs and wells at Trevandrum which have been communicated to him by Major-Gen. Cullen, and that from these facts it was easy to infer that the phenomena of the propagation of heat into the ground near the equator resemble those of temperate latitudes, though modified in character and extent. Mr. Caldecott's experiments establish also the unsoundness of the conclusion of M. Boussingault, at least for the Eastern hemisphere, that the annual temperature near the equator remains unchanged at a depth of one foot below the surface in the shade:—a mistake the more important to correct because M. Poisson has tried to confirm his theory of heat by applying it to explain this alleged fact. These observations also establish incontestably the considerable excess of the temperature of the earth above that of the air; the latter being in its mean quantity rather below than above  $80^{\circ}$ . In both these particulars the observations of Mr. Caldecott are confirmed by those of Capt. Newbold of the Madras Army in a paper lately published in the London Philosophical Transactions.

'On some Results of a New Calculation of the Perturbations of Uranus by the Planet Neptune,' by J. C. ADAMS, Esq.—The history and progress of this discovery has been kept so fully before the public in the columns of the *Athenæum*, that it is not necessary for us to report this paper at length.

'On a New Method of Computing the Perturbations of a Comet,' by Sir J. LUBBOCK.—This method,

by discarding the method of mechanical quadratures heretofore in use, and which, after enormous labours is only applicable to each individual computation, would reduce all computation of perturbations, under every relation of distance, eccentricity and inclination of orbit, to the labour of computing one set of tables equally applicable to all. This discovery we should despair of making intelligible to our non-mathematical readers.

'On a Graphical Method of Computing an Occultation,' by Prof. CHEVALLIER.—This method is founded upon Bessel's mode of computing the time of the occultation of a star by the Moon. The apparent place of a star with respect to the centre of the Moon may be expressed by two groups of quantities, one depending upon the position of the Moon with respect to the centre of the Earth; the other depending upon the place of observation. The quantities which compose the first group may be computed for a time near the middle of the occultation by simple formulæ; and are already computed in the Berlin Ephemeris for all stars occulted at Berlin. The quantities which compose the second group may be taken from tables easily computed for a given place, or may be computed expressly for the given place, in a very simple manner. The differences of the corresponding quantities in each of these groups is taken; and laid down on a scale, in which the Earth's equatorial radius is the unit. A circle described with a radius  $0.2725$  represents on the same scale the semidiameter of the Moon, and the times of the immersion and emersion of the star are given at once to the nearest minute by measurement on an accompanying scale;—the places of immersion and emersion upon the Moon's disc being represented by the same process. The same scale once drawn serves for all occultations.

'On Periodic Meteors,' by the Rev. Prof. POWELL.—The chief object of this communication was to place on record a table of all the remarkable appearances of luminous meteors which the author has been able to collect up to the present time, supplementary to the very complete list given in M. Quetelet's second Catalogue (*Nouv. Mém. de l'Acad. de Bruxelles*, tom. xx.) which comes down to the year 1840. This list is, doubtless, imperfect; but the author submits it to the British Association in the hope that its deficiencies will be filled up by the contributions of other members. He wishes to annex a few remarks on one or two points connected with the theory of those appearances. The question so much disputed as the connexion of luminous meteors with the fall of meteoric stones, appears to the author to be answered sufficiently by observing—1st. That some cases of such connexion are undoubtedly established. 2nd. That daylight is necessary to trace the actual fall of matter, when, consequently, a luminous meteor would be invisible, unless of unusual brilliancy; while the darkness which renders a meteor visible precludes the possibility of tracing the fall of stones. 3rd. Matter may fall in portions or a state of division too small to trace; and there is evidence, or strong probability, of matter having a meteoric origin in various lighter forms besides that of metallic or apparently fused mass. As to the forms of masses known to have fallen, they are by no means generally angular or fragmentary, as sometimes asserted; in many instances being whole, and rounded in form, sometimes, also, broken into fragments by their fall. There is no evidence of a mass bursting to pieces by an explosion; the detonation heard may be purely electric. Of the size of meteoric masses no sufficient evidence exists. The apparent diameters cannot be easily determined on account of the velocity of motion. And if they could, this would only give the size of the flame (if it be due to combustion) and not that of the solid mass, if there be one. If the height be too great to allow combustion, still less can the apparent size of the electric flash be any guide or proof of the existence of any solid body at all. Such small solid bodies may circulate in the solar system, but not probably in any great number or of large size, unless as truly planetary or satellitary bodies; but unformed diffuse masses of matter like that of comets or the zodiacal rings we know to be circulating in many parts of space; and it is by condensation out of this that, as probably the existing planets, so, also, lesser asteroids and satellites may be continually forming, as likewise meteoric masses within the sphere of the



Earth's influence, agreeably to Mr. Strickland's hypothesis. The observations of Brande, Benzenburg, and others, as is well known, have assigned great heights to many meteors, varying from 5 to 500 miles. But M. Quetelet has shown (2nd Mém. de l'Acad. de Bruxelles, tom. xv.) that the mean height is from 16 to 20 leagues, or within the limits of the atmosphere. Hence the majority of them may become luminous from combustion. Electric light can be displayed in vacuo. Hence we may have various gradations of the same phenomenon from purely electric flashes or explosions at great altitudes to more or less complete combustion at lower; by which the whole mass may be consumed and dissipated, or may be partially burnt, and the metallic ingredients more or less perfectly reduced or fixed, and in this condition portions or masses may fall to the earth. And the explosion is not the bursting of a mass, but an electric discharge: the particles or masses which fall are portions, not fragments; and the effect, instead of being one of breaking up, is one of consolidation.

Papers were also read by Dr. FORSTER 'On Meteors,' and by the Rev. T. RANKIN 'On Phosphoric Meteors.'—A lengthened discussion ensued on the reading of Dr. Forster's paper on Meteors, in which he endeavoured to refute the cosmical hypothesis of the cause of meteors recently adopted by many astronomers. Dr. Forster stated that he was the first person who suggested the idea that these meteors were periodical as early as the year 1811; but that he had long ago given up the point, and attributed their apparent periodicity to changes in the electrical atmosphere. He concluded his paper by the production of a problem which explained and confirmed Aristotle's hypothesis of the cause of falling stars.

## THURSDAY.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE, INCLUDING ITS APPLICATION TO AGRICULTURE AND THE ARTS.

President.—REV. W. V. HARCOURT.

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. W. R. GROVE, P. PUSEY, Dr. L. PLAYFAIR. Secretaries.—Prof. SOLLI, Messrs. R. HUNT, R. C. BRODIE. Committee.—Prof. FARADAY, Prof. J. WILSON, Rev. J. BARLOW, Messrs. KINGSBURY, GASCOIG, FERRALL, Prof. WAY, Messrs. WEST, Mallet, Prof. CONNELL, Mr. JOULE, Dr. ARNOTT, Mr. YOUNG, Capt. Ibbotson, Dr. HENRY, Dr. SCHUNK, Dr. DE VRIJ, Dr. SMITH, Mr. W. S. VERT, Rev. A. HUXTABLE, Messrs. SHARPE, HOFFMAN, Dr. DAUBENY, Dr. GREGG, Dr. G. KARSTEN, Prof. MACCARTHY, Dr. PERCY, The Marquis of Northampton, Sir D. Brewster, Mr. H. F. Talbot, Prof. Miller, Mr. Norton.

'On Protein and its Compounds,' by Prof. MULDER, of Utrecht.—A continuation of the researches of this chemist on the vexed question between him and Liebig, on the presence or otherwise of sulphur in protein. From this communication we are led to infer that sulphur in some form of combination is almost always associated with protein—although Mulder informs us that he can, contrary to the statement of Liebig, prepare protein absolutely free from sulphur.

The reading of this paper elicited a long and animated discussion in which Dr. De Vrij of Utrecht, Dr. Daubeny, Dr. Playfair, Prof. Connell and others joined; and some interesting speculations on the value of protein in the phenomena of nutrition were put forth.

'On the Inorganic Constituents of Root Crops,' by Prof. WAY.—A popular exposition of the facts which its author has brought out during an extensive analytical investigation of the subject;—the results of which have been already published.

Dr. DAUBENY offered some remarks which went to disprove the statement that soda was substituted by plants for potash as they approach the sea coast.

Dr. DE VRIJ stated that he had very satisfactory evidence of such substitutions.

The Rev. Mr. HUXTABLE described experiments on turnips, carrots, &c., showing that the inorganic constituents of the soil materially influenced the growth of the plant.

'On the Decompositions produced by Catalytic Bodies, and on the Molecular Constitution of Salts,' by Dr. PLAYFAIR.

'Report on the Influence of Light on the Growth of Plants,' by R. HUNT.—The author confirms the conclusions that seeds will not germinate under the influence of light separated from the chemical principle with which it is associated in the sunbeam; that germination being effected and the first leaves formed, light—the luminous rays—become essential to the plant to enable it to secrete the carbon obtained from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; and that

the increased action of the heat rays are essential to insure the production of the reproductive elements of vegetable life. It is found that the chemical principle of the solar rays is more active, relatively to heat and light, during the spring than at any other period of the year; that as summer advances this power diminishes and luminous force increases, whilst with the autumn both light and actinism are subdued, but the calorific radiations increased. Thus we find the conditions of the light of the seasons varying to suit the necessities of vegetable life. The production of chlorophyll, or the colouring matter of the leaves, was shown to be due to the joint action of light and actinism—the first being necessary to effect the secretion of the carbon and the latter for the oxidation of this deposited carbon.

## FRIDAY.

'An Experiment with Alcohol,' by Dr. GREENE.—This communication went to describe the peculiar ebullition of alcohol: and to show that when any cold body, such as shot or sand, was poured into this fluid when boiling, it gave rise to so much agitation in it as often to occasion a large quantity of the alcohol to be ejected from the vessel, and thus become dangerous.

Dr. PLAYFAIR pointed out to Dr. Greene that this phenomenon was not new:—that it was not confined to alcohol, but that any boiling fluids in glass vessels acted in the same manner when any cold body was thrown into them.

'On the Regulation of Combustion,' by Dr. ARNOTT.—This communication was made by Dr. Arnot at the wish of the officers of the Section: in which he explained the mode recently adopted by him of registering the draft in the flues of stoves and furnaces employed for heating or for ventilation. The principle is applied at the Consumptive Hospital at Brompton. The minute description of this communication was too technical for general readers.

'On the Spaces occupied by Acid, Base and Water, respectively, in Hydrated Salts,' by Dr. PLAYFAIR and Mr. JOULE.—In pursuing their investigations on atomic volumes the authors have discovered some remarkable facts connected with the specific gravity of many of the salts. They have found, indeed, that in salts in which sulphuric or any other acid is combined with water and a metallic oxide, as in the sulphate of copper, the bulk of the salt is only that of the water frozen into ice and the oxide, the sulphuric acid filling actually no space. Numerous cases were given in which this curious disappearance of matter, as regards space, was evident in chemical combinations. A detailed account of these results will be published in the Transactions of the Chemical Society.

Prof. WHWELL did not see any great difficulty in supposing one body to be absorbed by another. He objected to the assumption that the form of atoms was spherical: and contended that he had as much, if not more, reason, from examining the crystalline form of bodies, for supposing them to be cubes or the frames of cubes; and this being admitted, a smaller frame might easily be made to enter a larger one. He concluded by expressing an opinion that in all our arguments on the ultimate forms of matter we must not forget the character of those forms which are presented to us in the structure of crystals.

—Mr. BRODIE wished to know if in these experiments the necessary corrections had been made for expansion:—to which Dr. PLAYFAIR replied, that approximate corrections had been made; but that a long series of experiments was required to determine this point with accuracy. He denied having assumed in his argument that atoms were spherical. —Prof. GROVE argued on the theory which considers matter to be infinitely expansible and contractible; and contended that a duality of action must be regarded in all these considerations.

'Report on Colouring Matters,' by Dr. SCHUNK.

'On Different Properties of the Various Rays of the Solar Radiation on the Daguerreotype Plate prepared with Iodine, Chlorine and Bromine, in producing and preventing the Fixation of Mercurial Vapour,' by A. CLAUDET.—M. Claudet has made a series of observations upon light transmitted through certain colouring media, through the vapours of the atmosphere, and through red, orange and yellow glasses. Having directed a camera obscura upon the sun when its disc appeared quite red, he obtained

after 10 seconds a black image of the sun. The red sun had produced no photogenic effect, although the surrounding spaces had been sufficiently affected by the photogenic rays proceeding from the zenith to attract the white vapours of mercury. This proved that the red rays had no photogenic power. He then operated in a different manner; not content with the slow motion of the sun, he moved the camera obscura from right to left and vice versa. In this manner the sun had passed rapidly over five or six zones of the plate. Its passage was marked by long black bands, whilst the intervening spaces were white; showing again that it was sufficient in order to destroy the action of the photogenic rays to let red rays pass rapidly over the spaces previously affected by them. He operated afterwards with coloured glasses: after having obtained upon a Daguerreotype plate the impression of a black lace by white light, he covered one half of the plate and exposed the other half to the radiation of a red glass. The mercury developed an image of the lace on the part which had been acted on only by the white light, and the other part which had afterwards received the action of the red rays remained black. The red glass had destroyed the photogenic effect, as had taken place with the red light of the sun. He made the same experiments with orange and yellow glasses, and obtained the same results but in different periods of time. The photogenic action of the red rays is 5,000 times longer than the white light, that of the orange is 500 times longer and that of the yellow 100 times. The destructive action of the red rays is 100 times longer than that of white light; the orange 50 times, and the yellow only 10 times. When a plate has been exposed to the destructive action of any particular ray, it cannot be affected photogenically by the radiation which has destroyed the first effect; it is only sensitive to the other radiations.

Mr. R. HUNT remarked that his own observations had led him to the conclusion, that instead of having to deal with three differently-coloured rays, we had to deal with three distinct principles,—these three colours only being a property of one of them. Light, heat, and actinism he regarded as antagonistic forces; and it was only because they were found in different proportions in the three classes of coloured rays that the results of M. Claudet could be in any way associated with the colours of light.—Mr. MASKELYNE objected to some of these conclusions.

'On Sulphate-Chloride of Copper, a new Mineral,' by Prof. CONNELL.—Amongst some minerals which were lately put into my hands by Mr. Brooke for chemical examination, there was one which I found to consist of sulphuric acid, chlorine, copper, and a little water. Although I had not enough material to determine the proportions of the constituents, there can be no doubt that it consists of sulphate and chloride of copper, with a little water. It occurs in small but beautiful fibrous crystals; which, according to Mr. Brooke, are hexagonal prisms, having the angles replaced,—and thus belong to the rhombohedral system. Their colour is a fine blue,—pale when the fibres are delicate, but much deeper where they become thicker. Lustre, vitreous. Translucency considerable. Locality, Cornwall. The mineral is associated with arseniate of copper. Ten specimens are at present known; one is in the British Museum.

## THURSDAY.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

President.—Very Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir R. L. MURCHISON (For Geography), Mr. C. LYELL, Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE, Very Rev. Dr. COSTEARE, Prof. SEDGWICK.

Secretaries.—Prof. ANSTED, Prof. OLIPHANT, Messrs. A. C. RAMSAY, J. RUSKIN.

Committee.—Sir T. D. Acland, Mr. C. Bate, Dr. Burchell, Mr. R. Chambers, Major S. Clarke, Rev. J. G. Cumming, Mr. C. Darwin, Dr. Daubeny, Sir P. M. de Grey Egerton, Prof. Ehrenberg, The Earl of Enniskillen, Prof. E. Forbes, Prof. F. Forbes, Messrs. G. B. Greenough, W. J. Hamilton, R. Hutton, Rev. Prof. Henslow, Mr. L. Horner, Capt. J. L. B. Ibbotson, Capt. James, Sir G. Lemon, Mr. R. Mallet, The Marquis of Northampton, Prof. Nilsson, Mr. G. W. Ormerod, Prof. R. Owen, The Bishop of Oxford, Messrs. S. P. Pratt, J. Phillips, Sir J. Ross, Mr. H. E. Strickland.

'On Ancient Sea Margins,' by Mr. R. CHAMBERS.—The existence of marine detritus containing recent shells at various heights above the present sea level has long been well known. These deposits are sometimes met with at an elevation of 1,200 or 1,500 feet—and much more frequently at lower levels. They often appear in the form of ancient sea-beaches or terraces, marking periods in which the relative level of land

and sea remained stationary. Indications of this kind abound on all the coasts of Great Britain, Ireland and France, and are also seen more inland. The sea has left traces of its presence sometimes by wearing away the coast into hollows and caverns, at others by filling up hollows with sand and shingle, or forming rude platforms at the bases of cliffs. In shores of moderate inclination these effects are most conspicuous; since on coasts having a very small inclination the sea makes little impression, whilst on a bold coast no accumulation remains. The valleys of rivers also afford memorials of the former presence of the sea. Many of them were once estuaries, and still exhibit terrace banks and platforms of detritus brought down from distant mountains. The nature of the deposit marking the margin of the ancient sea varies with situation and circumstance, being arenaceous or gravelly, clayey or alluvial. The author has examined numerous examples of these deposits on the coasts and in the valleys of Scotland and England, and measured their elevation above the sea. He finds them most constantly and well marked at certain particular levels, which he has called, for the sake of distinction, after the places where the phenomenon is most strikingly exhibited. The first level at which indications of the former action of the sea are found is only about 11 feet above high water. The second is from 22 to 40 feet above the sea, and termed by the author the Chichester Beach. The third terrace is 64 feet high on the seaward side, rising to 80 feet inland, and called the St. Andrew's Beach, being well marked near that University. The fourth, or Kingstown Beach, is from 98 to 100 feet above the sea, and is seen only in a few places—as for example near Inverness, and at Kingstown near Dublin. The fifth, or Paxton Beach, from 114 to 128 feet. The sixth, or Bourland Beach, is very generally found at 168 feet above the sea. The seventh, or Paris Beach, from 180 to 186 feet. The eighth from 275 to 280 feet—and the ninth, or Versailles Beach, 386 feet. Besides these, there are at some localities indications of the sea margin at other heights, and marking stationary periods of briefer duration. One of these, at the height of 50 feet, is visible on the shores of the Firths of Tay and Forth; others occur at elevations of 113, 130, 150 feet—and near Peebles there is one at 545 or 547 feet. The following districts were described by the author as presenting examples of a succession of sea margins at many or all of their levels:—the valleys of the Ness and Spey, the Firths of Tay and Forth, St. Andrew's, the vale of the Esk, Preston, Liverpool and Birkenhead, at 64 to 70 feet, and again at 128 feet; Bristol, at 280 feet; Weston-super-Mare and Brent Knoll, at 158 feet; Bath, at 186 feet; Chichester, in the Isle of Wight, Osborne House stands on the Paris Beach at 181 feet; Exeter; Torbay; London, where Mary-le-bone represents the St. Andrew's Beach, at 65 feet, and Deptford at 64 feet; Paris, along the line of the barriers, at 186 to 196 feet; Rouen exhibits the St. Andrew's Beach at 69 feet, and the Paxton Beach at 126 feet, whilst the table land around is 540 feet; the Pont de l'Arde, a broad terrace at 186 feet, and Dublin, a succession of sea margins at 60, 107, 139, 171, 272 and 280 feet. The author considers it probable that this uniformity in the level of the successive margins of the ancient sea will be found to extend also to Norway and perhaps to North America. On the shores of the Alten Fjord are a succession of terraces, considered by Bravais to form part of only a single line of sea level, one extremity of which has remained stationary, whilst the other has been elevated several hundred feet. Mr. Chambers, however, states that the intermediate elevations correspond in level with his series of terraces, and believes they were formed at the same successive periods. Along the shores of the great American Lakes there are also terraces at various elevations, corresponding with the more remarkable elevated beaches in Britain. In conclusion, the author observes that these phenomena cannot be accounted for by supposing a number of distinct and local disturbances; but imply an equable elevation of the land (or subsidence of the sea) simultaneously over large areas: and he points to the plains of South America described by Mr. Darwin in proof of the occurrence of such uniform elevations.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS remarked that those who had accepted Mr. Darwin's or Mr. Hopkins's views of

the nature and mode of the force by which tracts of land were elevated would believe that the surface of an elevated tract must incline from an axis, or point of greatest elevation. He considered many of Mr. Chambers's raised beaches, such as those of Brent Knoll and the Gloucestershire valleys, had in reality been produced by the removal of softer beds of horizontal rock, and that as many terraces would be found as there were alternations of hard and soft materials. —Prof. SEDGWICK contended that it was extremely improbable that the elevation of the land had taken place so uniformly all over England as described by Mr. Chambers; much less, that France and Norway and America would be raised the same number of feet at many successive periods. The elevation of the bed of the sea and its conversion into dry land had taken place repeatedly from the earliest to the latest geological periods; and strata were found in every kind of position, inclined, vertical and contorted, but seldom horizontal over any wide space.—Sir H. DE LA BECHE observed that in pursuing this inquiry the author should be careful to ascertain that the terraces were really raised beaches, formed in the ordinary way by the action of breakers on a coast. At Bath, there were certainly no indications whatever of the action of the sea at various levels on the hills. —Prof. LYELL described the elevated beach-lines around the American lakes as being sometimes in the form of hills of sand and sometimes of low cliffs. Allowing for these changes in character, they might, perhaps, be traced for hundreds of miles, and had been seen on the opposite shores of the lakes. With respect to Norway and Sweden, where raised beaches were numerous and well marked, observation had shown that whilst the northern provinces were still rising the southern were actually subsiding.—Prof. J. FORBES stated that external form was not sufficient to determine the existence of an elevated sea margin. All instances should be excluded where there was not an actual section to show the nature of the terrace or deposit. Much difficulty would also be experienced in determining the mean level of a well-defined sea beach. The limit of doubt could not be within six feet above or below the line chosen; and as in Mr. Chambers's sections there were nine sea beaches, eight of them under the height of 280 feet, and three intercalary beaches besides, there was only an interval of about twenty-five feet between each. It became physically impossible to identify distant beaches where the levels were so ill-defined and the beaches themselves so numerous. If the intervals had been very irregular, the comparison of one series with another would have been much more satisfactory. The terraces on the banks of the Alten Fjord were found at heights decreasing in such regular progression that he was convinced they were only portions of one terrace sloping gradually away.—Mr. DARWIN referred to the prairies of North America and the great plains of Patagonia and the Pampas of South America in support of Mr. Chambers's view of the occasional uniform elevation of large tracts of land. The raised beaches in the Andes occurred at irregular intervals to a height exceeding 500 feet, and maintained a uniform level for great distances.—Mr. CHAMBERS, in reply, stated that he had necessarily omitted a great portion of the details in his paper, which would have explained or supported the particular cases, and had thrown out his general views to invite discussion and further inquiry.

‘On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Peterborough and Stamford, and on the Collyweston Slate-bed,’ by Capt. IBBERTSON and Mr. J. MORRIS.—The oldest formations in this district are the lias clay and inferior oolite, which are of limited thickness, but contain the usual and characteristic fossils; they are succeeded by a series of deposits exhibiting a great change of mineral character, and containing a large proportion of distinct fossils. The lowest part of this series consists of flaggy beds, called the “Collyweston slates,” which possess a considerable range, and occupy the same position, at the base of the Great Oolite, with the Stonefield slate of Oxfordshire and the Cotteswold-hills; they are finely laminated, and contain abundance of marine Testacea in various stages of growth. These beds are followed by a concretionary sand-bed, oolitic ragstone, and marly limestone, containing species of *Nerinea*, *Lucina lirata*, *Modiola plicata*, and fragments of *Pecopteris polypodioides*. The authors consider these beds iden-

tical with the carbonaceous shales of Grinstead Bay, in Yorkshire, but deposited in a part of the sea further from the shore. In the upper portion of the Great Oolite of Peterborough organic remains are rare; the rock often consists of minutely laminated shells, and contains species of *Corbula*, *Turritella*, *Rissoa*, and other inhabitants of shallow seas; the laminated shales and clays above the oolitic ragstones are supposed to represent the upper division of Yorkshire or the forest marble of Cotteswold.

Prof. SEDGWICK, the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, and Sir H. DE LA BECHE remarked on the number and importance of the fossils of the oolitic rocks, many of which had never been figured or described.

FRIDAY.

‘On the Freshwater Eocene Beds of the Hordle Cliff, Hants,’ by the MARCHIONESS OF HALSINGHAM.—The cliffs at Hordle, on the coast opposite Alderbury in the Isle of Wight, exhibit two beds of white sand, in each of which remains of the *Palaeotherium* have been found. They both dip to the east, and are seen for a distance of about 60 yards; the lower bed consists of sand mixed with marl, the other is 15 feet higher, and only from 6 to 12 inches in thickness. For some distance the sand of the upper bed is peculiarly fine and pure: it contains shells of *Planorbis* and *Limæna*, fish-scales and fruit of the *Chara*; the bed then increases in thickness, and contains indurated masses of sand and shells (*Potamides*) incrusting the remains of *Palaeotherium* and other extinct Pachyderms, fishes, tortoises, and crocodiles. In this position were found the upper jaw, skull, and a few other bones of the *Palaeotherium* (Owen)—a new species of extinct Pachyderm; and within 3 feet of it was the cranium and other bones of a large crocodile. The collocation of these remains and the condition of the mammalian bones suggest the idea that the crocodile had preyed on the quadruped. At the same spot was found the jaw of the offspring of the crocodile, as small as to warrant the supposition that it was extirpated when barely ushered into existence. Besides these, in a portion of the stratum only 6 feet wide and 10 inches thick were obtained the nearly entire shell of a freshwater tortoise (*Trionyx*) and scales of a fish allied to the bony pike (*Lepidosteus*). At the distance of 20 or 30 feet, the upper jaw and head of a smaller crocodile were disinterred, in perfect preservation. From the nature of the matrix, these fossils are extremely brittle, and are sometimes taken out in numerous fragments,—but so sharp and perfect as to be capable of complete readjustment. Eight years since, Lady Hastings discovered a corresponding stratum between Cowes and Colwell Bay, containing scales and teeth of the crocodile, the shell of the *Trionyx*, the palate of the *Pristia Hastingsii* (Ag.), and the bone of a *Lophiodon* or *Palaeotherium*, described by Mr. Owen. The association at one spot of so many bones of the same animal indicates the tranquil nature of the deposit; whilst the perfect preservation of the remains shows that they have not been subject to violent disturbances at subsequent periods.—and the occurrence of the same bed and the same fossils on each side of the Solent sea points out the extent of the lake or river-channel where the creatures lived and died. The fossils exhibited by Lady Hastings consisted of two remarkably perfect fossil skulls of an extinct species of crocodile, and the singularly complete carapace of a freshwater tortoise (*Trionyx*), in which of the requisite characters for determining their nature and affinities could be studied with the same facility as in recent specimens.—Prof. OWEN pointed out that the crocodilian jaws from Hordle were distinguished from those of the recent Gavials and ancient Teleosaurus by their breadth, strength, and comparative shortness; and equally distinguished from the recent alligators by the large canine teeth of the lower jaw, which rest in grooves or notches on the outer margin of the upper jaw, when the mouth is closed; and also by the festooned contour of the alveolar border of the upper jaw. The Hordle crocodile was, however, specifically distinct from all the recent crocodiles; and differed from the fossil crocodile of Shesha in the greater breadth of its muzzle and the strong festooning of the border of the upper jaw, approaching more nearly the crocodile of the Indian continent. Prof. Owen proposed to name the Hordle species *Crocodylus Hastingsii*.

‘On Detritus derived from the London Clay, and deposited in the Red Crag,’ by the Rev. J. S. HENSON.



The author refers to a former notice of concretions found in the Red Crag at Felixstow on the Suffolk coast, which he had considered of coprolitic origin, and of the same age with the crag. Mr. J. Brown, of Swanley, had subsequently published an analysis of these bodies in the 'London Geological Journal,' and attributed them to the wreck of the London clay. Mr. Henslow now acknowledged the correctness of Mr. Brown's view, which had been confirmed by the discovery of vast quantities of similar nodules in beds of London clay exposed by railway cuttings near Colchester. He had also been led to the same conclusion with regard to the ear-bones of the whale, fishes' teeth, and other highly mineralised fossils found with the nodules;—a conclusion adopted by Prof. Owen in his work on British Fossil Mammalia. Both the bones and nodules were often covered with vernicular markings, similar to those on flint beach pebbles, which he attributed to the dendritic arrangement of some of the mineral constituents of the mass, and not to the presence of spongy or fibrous tissues. Mr. Henslow also called the attention of the meeting to a recent occurrence near Stowmarket in Suffolk:—a railway embankment 12 feet high had been made, but vanished in the course of a night, leaving a pool of water 14 feet deep; and on boring it was found that a bed of peat existed below to the depth of 80 feet. A well had lately been sunk near the same place, and at the depth of 70 feet a bed of shingle was found, with sea shells unchanged in composition and colour, and identical with species still common on the sea-shore of Suffolk. Both these circumstances rendered possible the tradition that Stowmarket was a port in ancient times, and that the stone of which one of the churches is built was brought by sea.

'On some Remarkable Movements of the Glaciers under the side of the Ortelles-Berg,' by Sir T. D. Acland.—The author stated that during a visit to the Tyrol in 1819, he had heard that the Glaciers of the Ortelles Mountain had advanced considerably in the preceding years, which induced him to make a personal examination of the circumstances. He found that in the spring of 1815, the Kings or Gampen Glacier had extended beyond its usual limit, and in the course of two years, advanced a distance of two English miles along the Sulden Valley, covering the meadow-land and nearly reaching the buildings of the Gampenhof. In this state it was seen and sketched by Sir T. Acland, who again visited it in 1846, and made fresh inquiries. From 1817 to 1823 the glacier had occupied the Sulden Valley; but between 1823 and 1825 it melted away until it occupied only its original extent. In April 1845 it again advanced, and by September 1846 had travelled a distance of two thousand yards. Below this point the Valley nearly as far as the Gampenhof, resembled the bed of a wide torrent, being covered with moraines and blocks of stone, some of them nine or ten feet high; all the soil had been swept away by the former advance of the glacier, whose path was marked by a sterility which countless ages would scarcely remove. Previous to its unusual advance, the surface of the glacier was sufficiently level to allow of walking over it easily; but since the movement it had risen up and split into masses and pinnacles, the cracking of the ice producing reports audible at great distances.

Prof. J. Forbes pointed out that the real amount of motion in a glacier could not be estimated by noticing the point at which it terminated, since the melting of the ice might waste the glacier nearly as fast as it advanced; therefore the movement as recorded, was to be considered as the real movement minus the waste by liquefaction, which would be very great in the bottom of a deep and hot valley. Prof. Forbes then mentioned an instance of a glacier on the south side of Mount Blanc, which advanced in 1818 until it arrived at a steep barrier against which it rose till it reached a height of 300 feet above the valley, and by its pressure against the solid rock rendered necessary the removal of a chapel at that elevation. When Prof. Forbes saw the place in 1842 the report seemed to him incredible, but on revisiting it last year the glacier had again advanced two-thirds of the height it formerly attained. The advance of glaciers seemed often disproportioned to the cause—a very few degrees of diminution in the average temperature of the season producing an enormous extension

of some glaciers; from which Prof. Forbes argued that without any marvellous change of climate the glaciers of the Alps might have extended to the Jura, across the plain of Switzerland. The extension of the glaciers depends chiefly on the quantity of snow which falls in the higher Alps, and by its partial melting supplies the glacier; it is the snow-water also which, penetrating the capillary fissures of the ice (when not rendered very hard and solid by intense frost) becomes the chief instrument or moving power upon which the advance of the glacier depends. A coating of snow promotes the movement of the glacier indirectly, by keeping its temperature not far below the freezing point.

## THURSDAY.

## SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

President.—Mr. H. E. STRICKLAND.  
Vice-Presidents.—Sir W. C. TRIVELLYAN, MESSRS P. B. DUNCAN, R. BROWN, Prof. HENSLOW, Sir J. RICHARDSON.  
Secretaries.—Dr. LANKESTER, Mr. T. V. WOLLASTON, Dr. MELVILLE.  
Committee.—Prince of Canino, Prof. Van der Hoeven, Baron de la Fresnaye, Prof. Nilsson, Prof. Esmark, Lord Bishop of Norwich, Prof. Alliman, Dr. Acland, Mr. C. C. Lambington, Prof. Bell, Messrs G. Busk, W. Clever, J. Curtis, Prof. E. Forbes, Messrs J. E. Gray, A. Henfrey, Sir W. Jardine, Rev. L. Jenyns, Prof. Owen, Messrs J. Quekett, H. Strickland, A. Strickland, W. Thompson, N. B. Ward, Dr. Wallis, Capt. Widdington, Messrs W. Yarrell, J. Hogg, W. Spence, G. Newport, Rev. J. B. Hooker, Rev. E. Hill, Prof. Ehrenberg, Prof. M. Edwards, Dr. J. Hooker, Dr. Carpenter, Messrs G. H. Waterhouse, H. Deeny, J. O. Westwood, Dr. Lloyd, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. C. W. Feasey, Dr. Burdill, Messrs J. S. Bowerbank, Hyndman, L. Reeve, Dr. Falconer, Messrs J. Gould, G. H. K. Thwaites, D. W. Mitchell.

THE PRESIDENT, in opening the meeting, drew attention to the number of distinguished foreign naturalists present; and also to the Museum in which they were assembled, being one of the oldest in Great Britain, and containing specimens of great interest in connection with the writings of our early naturalists.

Mr. J. E. GRAY gave an account of two new species of Cetacea. The author stated that our present knowledge of the Cetacea was imperfect; as few points of generic or specific value had been noted in the descriptions and drawings of the various whales that had been found in different parts. He believed that a greater number of species would be found to exist were this point inquired into. Even with regard to the whale that furnished whalebone, those artisans who worked in it knew that the whalebone from Greenland was a much better article than that from the Cape or from the south seas; and yet no distinction existed among naturalists, as to the species which produced this whalebone. He believed, from a comparison of the structure of the vertebrae of the whale now in the Ashmolean Museum with one in the British Museum, that a specific difference existed, although they were thought to belong to the same species. He concluded by describing as two distinct species two whales which had been originally separated by Sibbald, but afterwards united by Cuvier, under the names of *Balenophoca Sibbaldi*, and *B. antiquorum*.

In answer to a question from Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GRAY stated that he could identify five species of British Cetacea, besides those described—*Balenocystacetus*, *Physeter Boops*, *P. musculus*, and *Megapteryx longimana*.—THE PRINCE OF CANINO objected to the use made by Mr. Gray of old names applied to new species as likely to mislead. It would be better to leave the old names unused than to apply them to new species.—Mr. GRAY stated that many species of whales might be known by the parasites which inhabited their bodies. He believed it impossible for the whales of the south seas to cross to the north seas.—THE REV. DR. SCORESBY stated that the distribution of whales was determined by their food. Whales travelled slowly—at quickest certainly not more than six or eight miles an hour. The young differed in appearance from the old ones, which might account for the want of an accurate knowledge of their external characters.

Dr. MELVILLE read a paper on the whale *Ziphius Sowerbii*. For a long time it was supposed that the only specimen of this animal existed in the Ashmolean Museum. From an examination of this specimen, the author regarded it as an example of the male of the *Delphinus micropterus*, and not as belonging to the extinct genus *Ziphius*.

Mr. GRAY thought the reasons of Dr. Melville not sufficient to place this animal in the genus *Delphinus*, and on that account would still prefer leaving it in the genus *Ziphius*.—Prof. OWEN concurred in the view taken by Dr. Melville, and believed it to be

most philosophical to regard this animal as the male of the *Delphinus micropterus*.

Mr. W. THOMPSON, 'On Additions to the Fauna of Ireland.'—The additional species brought forward were about fifty in number, chiefly invertebrate animals.

THE PRINCE OF CANINO observed on the great interest of the natural history of Ireland on account of its contiguity to the Continent.

Mr. BUSK read a paper, 'On the Application of the Gutta Percha to Modelling.'—After alluding to his experiments, he described the mode he followed in obtaining his moulds:—"It is to be rolled out on a smooth surface in sheets of any convenient size suitable to the object to be taken, and varying in thickness according to the size. For small objects, from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch is thick enough. The sheet is dipped for a moment or two into boiling water, and placed warm upon the object, upon the surface of which it is to be carefully pressed with the finger point, or a convenient elastic pad, so as to insure its close and uniform adaptation. In moulding soft objects it is, of course, necessary that they should possess elasticity or resiliency, as is the case with living or recently dead animal bodies. The Gutta Percha does not seem to be applicable to taking moulds from very fragile bodies,—such as many fossils, which would not bear the requisite pressure nor admit of the removal of the mould when rigid without risk. The most delicate objects, however, and slender projections, if firm enough in the original, may in the plaster cast be removed from the matrix without any difficulty when the latter is softened by momentary immersion in hot water.

Mr. JERDAN stated that there were two kinds of Gutta Percha—one white, the other black. The former was the best for modelling. He had written to Mr. Brooke, of Borneo, on the subject, who informed him that an unlimited supply might be obtained from that country.—Mr. CRAWFORD said it was not hard till after it was submitted to the heat of boiling water. The proper way of pronouncing the word was gutta percha, which was a Malay term, and signified ragged gum.

## FRIDAY.

Mr. WARD made a communication on the subject of Growing Plants in Closed Cases. His object was to give the results of a long experience of his plan, as well as to point out some errors with regard to the use of these cases. Time had enabled him to mature his plan, and to try it with every form of plant; and he might say that, whether for transportation from one climate to another, or for growing plants under circumstances where they could not be exposed to the atmosphere, it was perfectly successful. Palms had been transported from the tropics in these cases; and roses had blossomed in them exposed to a southern aspect in London. In order to secure the proper growth of plants in these cases, they should have moisture, be planted properly in soil, and exposed to the light. If these conditions were not attended to, the cases would fail. Sometimes, in voyages, they were covered over with boards or tarpauling—and the plants, not having light, were of course destroyed. Mr. Ward read some letters, showing that this plan of growing plants in closed cases might be made to contribute to the comforts of the poor in large towns, as the cases may be made at a small expense, and supplied with plants all the year round. He also called attention to the fact that all the lower marine Algae might be grown in these cases by means of salt water artificially prepared.

Dr. DAUBENY stated, that he had performed various experiments on the growth of plants in cases; and had found, in many cases, that plants gave out a larger quantity of oxygen gas in his cases than could be got rid of by the imperfect means of ventilation adopted. It appeared desirable not to exclude a free admission of air, so that the plants may obtain carbonic acid and get rid of the oxygen from the cases. 'On the Forests of Spain,' by Capt. WIDDINGTON.—He described a species of *Quercus* which he had formerly called *Q. Hispanica*, but which he now proposed to call the *Q. encina*, from its native name. It yields a sweet acorn, eaten by the natives and also by swine. The other species of oak are *Quercus ilex*, *Q. cerris*, *Q. queziga*, *Q. zuber*, *Q. valentina*, *Q. coccifera*, *Q. pedunculata*, and others.

The Spanish forests also possess the ash, the birch, alder, beech, and several species of pines. The chestnut grows in some districts in large quantities, and supplies man with food.

Mr. STRICKLAND inquired, if Capt. Widdrington knew of the existence of the *Quercus encina* in Greece—as mention is made by their poets of an acorn used as food by man: to which Capt. Widdrington replied in the negative.

The PRINCE OF CANINO read a paper 'On four new species of Bat.' One, a new genus, he dedicated to the President of the Association, under the name of *Inglistus rhedicius*. The genus is closely allied to *Anoura*. The remaining new species were *Anoura Bourcierii*, *Molossus Delairei*, and *Arctibeus Floresi*.

The PRINCE OF CANINO made some general remarks on the classification of Mammalia; more especially in reference to Prof. Owen's views of the connexion between the Pachydermata and Ruminantia. He was sure he only expressed the feelings of a great many continental naturalists when he said that he was sorry that Prof. Owen had come to this conclusion; although, if truth compelled him to give up the old order Ruminantia he would do so. So strong were the characters which connected together this order, that Illiger thought it might even be reduced to a genus.

Prof. VAN DER HOEVEN stated that the peculiar character of the stomach, the general form of the skeleton, the form of the condyles of the jaw, and the nature of the teeth seemed to connect the Ruminantia so strongly together as to render their fusion with any other order almost impossible.

Prof. OWEN remarked that if we confined our attention to existing forms of animals, we might arrive at the conclusion of Prof. Van der Hoeven; but it was when we studied extinct forms that we saw our ground giving way. He then pointed out the fact, that in the Camelidae and Moschidae there was a departure from the normal type of the stomach in Ruminantia, approaching, in fact, the character of that of the Pecora. Although the number and character of the teeth in the adult forms of Ruminantia differed from those of the Pachydermata, yet, when we examined the young of many of the Ruminantia we found there a departure from the adult type, and an approach to that of Pachydermata. Again, Cuvier had placed the fossil genus *Anoplotherium* amongst Pachydermata on account of its divided or double cannon bone; but even this character had been observed by Dr. Falconer in the Ruminantia in a species of *Moschus*.

Dr. LANKESTER read a list of dates of the periodical appearance of birds at Llanrwst observed by John Blackwall, Esq.; and called attention to the importance of such lists, in connexion with meteorological registers, in determining the influence of external agents on the periodic phenomena of organization.

Dr. A. G. MELVILLE, on a careful examination of the *Lepidosiren annectens*, had come to a different conclusion from that held by Prof. Owen on the position of this anomalous animal in the sub-kingdom Vertebrata. He had no hesitation in referring it to the class of Amphibia, and was unwilling to limit that class to the closely allied one of Fishes. He rested its reptilian character upon the absence of the supra-occipital bone, the presence of the large epibasi-cranial bones, the non-development of the maxillary and inter-maxillary bones, and especially on the enormous magnitude of the Wernerian bones which became subservient to mastication and were anchored to the expanded pterygoids: also on the composition of the tympanic pedicle: on the nostril being doubled and the posterior aperture intra-oral—and referred to Rusconi's remarks on the position of that aperture as influenced by the relative development of the superior maxilla and vomer: on the double auricle, septum ventriculosum, semi-spiral bulbous arteriosus, and on the arrangement of the vessels distributed to the external and internal gills and to the lungs; and in addition to the left pulmonary artery pointed out by Peters, he had found a right one, having, like its fellow, its origin from the truncus aortæ: on the existence of external cutaneous gills during the adult condition, which did not occur in any fish, and were not the homologues of the deciduous filaments found in sharks and rays: on the co-existence of external and internal gills with

lungs—in other words, on its exhibiting the different modes of circulation, respiration, &c., in the Proteus—second stage of the larva of the frog and amphibia or menopoma—(he instanced the like case of the tadpole, of the *Rana paradoxa*, in which there were internal gills and lungs with a cartilaginous chorda dorsalis, ossified neuropophysis, and protruded hinder extremities; were this arrested in its development before the external gills have wholly disappeared, we should have an animal essentially similar to the Lepidosiren):—on the form and relative size of the brain in relation to its containing cavity, and mentioned certain calcareous concretions which overlie the fourth ventricle, &c. &c. Many of the peculiarities were to be classed among the adaptive characters;—and for some excellent remarks on this subject in reference to the osseous system in another tribe, to wit, the Plagiostomous fish, he would refer to Mr. Owen's 'Lectures,' vol. II. The absence of respiration by the surface, as in other Amphibia, might have an influence on the great development of the respiratory organs. In conclusion, although the Lepidosiren is the most fish-like of the Amphibia, still he is forced to regard it as a true amphibian, and not as a fish, and thus reverts to the determination of Bischoff.

The PRINCE OF CANINO stated that although Oken had pointed out the nostril with two openings as a character of the Reptilia, he had received a letter from that naturalist, in which he declared his belief that the Lepidosiren was a fish and not a reptile, and that the double opening of the nostril was apparent and not real.

Prof. OWEN thought the mere possession of a double nostril would not be sufficient to place this animal with the reptiles. He, however, denied that this was the case. The scales of the Lepidosiren were those of a fish. The breathing organs he deemed to have no more of the character of lungs than the organs possessed by many fishes which occasionally lived on land. The circulation was not decidedly reptile, and approached in character that seen in some of the plagiostomous fishes and the young of most fish. He did not think the size of blood globules or the cells of the bone of sufficient importance to decide the class of Lepidosiren. Neither could a better case be made out for the heart or brain;—in the structure of both of which organs there was an identical character with many fishes. The spiral character of intestine was certainly a good distinction as far as existing Reptilia; and he was not certain that the form of the coprolites of the Ichthyosaurus depended on this structure. From the osteological characters of the head he also concluded that the Lepidosiren was a fish and not a reptile.

A long and rather desultory discussion followed; in which the Prince of Canino, Prof. Milne Edwards, Sir J. Richardson, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Melville, and Mr. Hogg took part.—Mr. GIBSON, from America, offered to send to England living specimens of the American Lepidosiren. A wish was expressed that the naturalists present at the Association should not part without an opportunity of examining the structure of this animal; and Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Melville offered their specimens for the purpose. It was stated that Dr. Melville had been requested to draw up a report on the structure and affinities of the Lepidosiren for the next meeting of the Association.

Prof. ACLAND exhibited a specimen of a living Proteus which, having compared it with a specimen in the possession of Prof. Owen—also placed on the table—he believed to be a new species. The two animals differed in colour, size, and the form of the gills—as well as in their habits; the one of Prof. Acland being much more active than that of Prof. Owen.

#### THURSDAY.

##### SECTION E.—PHYSIOLOGY.

President.—Dr. OGLE.

Vice-Presidents.—Prof. OWEN, Messrs. J. E. GRAY, G. NEWPORT, J. SIMON.

Secretaries.—Dr. T. K. CHANDLER, Mr. W. P. OMEROD. Committee.—Prof. ALLMAN, Dr. Milne Edwards, Sir J. Richardson, Mr. R. Carnichael, Dr. J. Forbes, Dr. Groshans, Dr. Acland, Dr. Addison, Dr. Ayres, Mr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. R. Latham, Messrs. Lee, C. J. Parker, Th. Allen, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Bolington, Dr. Hart, Mr. W. Bowman, Prof. Partridge.

The subjects in this Section being of purely medical interest, we shall only give the titles of the papers read:—

'Examination of the Blood Corpuscles of the

Amphioxus Lanceolatus,' by Mr. J. H. HALL; with a Prefatory Notice, by Mr. T. W. JONES.

'Scarlatina increased and aggravated by want of Diet,' by Rev. T. RANKIN.

'Remarks on the Vital Principle,' by Mr. J. BILLET.

#### FRIDAY.

Dr. FOWLER made some remarks on cases of Foals of Ponies resembling Stags, considered doubtful by himself.

'On the Analogy of the Sclerogenous Tissue of Plants with the Bones of Animals,' by Dr. AYRER.

'On the Co-relation of the Vital and Physical Forces,' by Dr. CARPENTER.

'On the Functions of the Nervous Centres,' by Dr. CARPENTER.

'On Hydropathy,' by Mr. G. HUMPHAGE.

#### MONDAY.

'On the Powers or Causes which co-operate in the Production of the Phenomena of Life,' by Dr. ADDISON.

'On Baths and Washhouses,' by Mr. CORROX.

'On the Anatomy of the Eye, chiefly with reference to its Powers of Adjustment,' by Mr. BOWMAN.

Prof. GORINI exhibited some Anatomical Preparations.

'On the Peculiarities of the Blind, Deaf, Dumb, and Cretins,' by Dr. FOWLER.

#### THURSDAY.

##### SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

President.—TRAVERS TWISS.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir C. LEMON, Mr. H. HALLAM, Lieut.-Col. BURN.

Mr. G. H. PORTER.

Secretaries.—Messrs. J. T. DAWSON, F. G. P. NEWMAN, Rev. W. H. ODE.

Committee.—Sir J. BOLLAN, Sir T. D. ACLAND, Dr. W. C. FAYLE.

Hon. Esq. J. BAUCROFT, Mr. J. HEYWOOD, Prof. HANCOCK, Mr. B. J. ROYLE, Messrs. M. RICARDO, W. KEILL, Milne Edwards, Dr. Lord Bishop of Norwich, Major-General Briggs, The Master of University Hall, Ald. W. THORP, Messrs. J. FLETCHER, M. MILNE, Prof. Von Mohl, Rev. G. H. S. JOHNSON, Rev. E. LARKIN, Rev. W. Edgell, Mr. N. Shaw.

The Section assembled and the chair was taken by the President a little later than the usual hour, in consequence of the great mass of papers submitted to the examination of the Committee.

Mr. PORTER read a paper, contributed by Mr. R. VALPY, 'On the Resources of the Irish Sea Fisheries.' Having dwelt at some length on the great abundance of fish in the Irish seas and the want of food by the Irish people, he stated that so far back as the ninth and tenth centuries the Danes had fisheries on the western coasts of Ireland, from whence they sent large exports to the south of Europe. In Queen Mary's reign Philip II. paid 1,000*l.* annually to purchase for the Spaniards a right of fishing on the Irish coast. The Dutch purchased a similar right from Charles II. for 30,000*l.*; and in 1650 Sweden was permitted, as a favour, to employ 100 vessels in the Irish fishing. From 1800 to 1830 the immense sum of 276,784*l.* was paid in bounties for the encouragement of Irish fisheries; but the system was found to encourage fraud rather than stimulate industry, and it was abolished. In 1821, the number of boats employed in the Irish fisheries were:—

	First class.	Second class.	No.
In 1829 (the year before the abolition of the bounty) the numbers were	3,599	9,552	64,771
In 1836 "	2,897	7,364	54,113
In 1843 "	2,371	17,512	83,073

Thus the abolition of the bounty, though it threw back the fisheries for a time, did not eventually injure their progress; the increase between the years 1836 and 1843 amounting to 37 per cent. All the Inspectors of Fisheries agree that within the last few years the character of the persons employed in the fisheries has been greatly improved. The author related minutely the history of several abortive efforts to establish joint-stock companies for conducting the fisheries of Ireland; one of which, that of Dunmow, near Waterford, seemed at one time to have very fair prospects of success. Having dwelt at some length on the white fishery, cod, ling, &c.—but with rather vague data for an estimate of its results—the notorious frauds committed under the bounty system rendering the returns then made to Government utterly unworthy of confidence.—Mr. Valpy directed attention to the herring fishery. The Irish herring

\* The numbers for 1846 are, boats of the first class 2,401, second class 11,793, men 98,530.



are better in quality and bring higher prices than those of Scotland, but they are for the most part fished on the coast, the fishermen being prevented from going in search of the shoals by want of suitable boats and tackle. The coast fishery is very uncertain because the herring shoals do not always take the same course, and the fish caught in the deep sea are more abundant and better in quality than those taken near the shore. The Swedes and Dutch pursue the deep-sea fishery with great advantage. The salmon-fisheries of Ireland were then examined. The chief statistics on the subject were obtained from the extensive and well-known firm of Messrs. Keays & Co.; but, as the trade is subject to the most capricious fluctuations, we do not think that any safe deductions could be made from the returns of a single house. There is no doubt that the import of Irish salmon into England has increased and is increasing. Irish turbot, soles, and lobsters might profitably be brought to the same market. A desultory discussion took place, in which several explanations of the neglect of the Irish fisheries were suggested. Ignorance, obstinate prejudices, strange superstitions, want of government encouragement, want of capital, acts of violence by which capitalists are deterred from investing their money, the perilous condition of the Irish coasts, particularly in the west, uncertainty of supply, and distance of market.

Dr. C. TAYLOR, Sir J. BOILEAU, and the BISHOP of NORWICH spoke at some length on the value of Fishing and Naval Schools, and the probability of their being soon established in Ireland.—Mr. HANCOCK, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, reviewed the entire debate. He pointed out the tendency of poverty to perpetuate poverty. Fishery belongs to individual enterprise so exclusively that it cannot well be undertaken by large companies, which it may be profitably worked by the associated crew of a boat. Aid from Government would be a prolific source of jobbing, except such aid as a careful survey of the coasts and an examination of the real or supposed rights of the fishermen, so as to arrange them satisfactorily under the authority of the government.

Col. SYKES read a paper 'On the Revenue-Statistics of the Agra Government, or North-Western Provinces of India.'—Its object was to show that the land-tax system has not produced the evils ascribed to it in many popular publications; because that all the ordinary elements which are taken as indices of the prosperity of a country have given evidence of progress in the Agra district.

Two questions arose: first, whether the Agra district was a fair specimen of British India,—and second, whether the tests of prosperity taken by Col. Sykes were decisive indications of progress. The first position was controverted by Gen. Briggs,—the second by Prof. Hancock. It is not necessary to report the paper or the discussion. The minute statistics of the north-western and least known parts of India can have little interest for general readers; and the anomalous instances of oppression in the levying of the land-tax, cited by Gen. Briggs, were stated by Col. Sykes to be under the consideration of the Court of Directors, with a view to their amelioration. The two questions raised by Prof. Hancock—how far a land-tax must be regarded as a rent,—and how far exports are a test of prosperity and progress—were so imperfectly discussed, though by Mr. Hancock and the Chairman most lucidly stated, that it would be impossible to give any intelligible report without introducing opinion and mixing criticism with what ought to be an impartial record.

## FRIDAY.

The first paper read was by the Rev. E. R. LARKIN, 'On the Results of a Scheme by Mr. Vandeleur for improving the Condition of Labourers tried at Ralahine, Co. Clare.'—In 1831-4 his attention was called to the subject by his experience as high-sheriff in the year of great distress. His plans were viewed at first with distrust, and the improved cottages he erected were menaced by the Terry Alts. He formed his labourers into a co-operative association, to hold land under him and pay his rent in produce. The profits accruing were to be applied to raise the wages of labour to a certain rate; after which they were to accumulate, and be divided at intervals to be determined by the company. Spirits,

tobacco, and gaming were forbidden. The labourers, having a prospective share in the harvest, soon became more industrious than any in the neighbourhood; and their wages being paid in labour notes, which were received only at their own stores, from which spirits were excluded, temperance was strictly enforced. For three years this society flourished; the physical and moral condition of the people was improved, and new processes of agriculture were successfully introduced. The labour notes, forming the circulating medium of the Association, were issued for sums from a halfpenny to two shillings, and their whole value was 50*l*. Circumstances, however, compelled Mr. Vandeleur to leave Ireland, and the society dropped to the ground.

Prof. HANCOCK condemned the plan as too artificial; and said that it could not have succeeded for a year had not Mr. Vandeleur, by his personal activity, given it a factitious vigour. He also censured the plan of making labourers partners in the success of the crop, and showed its ill effects in Ireland.

Mr. HOGAN gave an account of Mr. Gilday's successful effort to establish natural manufactures at Newport, in the west of Ireland; he attributed the success to the strict adhesion of the founder to the principles of political economy.

Mr. PORTER read a paper, 'On the Influence of Education, as shown in the Criminal Returns of 1845 and 1846.'—He began by repeating his refutation of Mr. Guény's theory, published in an early number of the *Statistical Journal*. He then gave the following returns of criminals having superior education committed to prison in the years—

Year.	No. of Criminals.	Of Superior Education.		
1836	20,984	191	less than	1 per cent.
1837	23,612	191	"	"
1838	23,094	79	"	"
1839	24,443	78	"	"
1840	27,187	101	"	"
1841	27,760	126	"	"
1842	31,309	69	"	"
1843	29,591	140	"	"
1844	26,542	111	"	"
1845	25,403	89	"	"
1846	25,107	85	"	"
	25,612	106		0.41

In a series of elaborate tables exhibiting the returns which have just been given in almost every variety of which they are susceptible, Mr. Porter showed that female crime in the educated classes is so small that it can scarcely be received as an element in any statistical ratios. It would be impossible to render the entire argument of the paper intelligible in any reasonable space; and we are therefore compelled to limit ourselves to a summary of its results. The first is, that education appears to act as a preventive of crime by making manifest the consequences of actions. 2nd. That the crimes of the uneducated appear to be greatest in the best educated districts. 3rd. That educated females are far less liable to crime than educated males. And 4th. That among educated criminals there are fewer crimes of violence than crimes of fraud.

The discussion which ensued was just a repetition of the discussions at every meeting of the Association where the relations of education and crime have been brought forward. They related to "what constitutes education" and "what is the test of crime." Col. Sykes and several other gentlemen contended that in educational reports what we have returned are means, not ends. "Reading and writing," it was said, "are no more education than knives and forks are a dinner." And again, an increase in the return of the number of persons accused may signify, not an increase of crime, but an increased vigilance of police. To homologate the two sets of returns it is, therefore, obviously necessary that there should be a definition on the part of the educationists of that species of education which they deem a preservative against crime; and a careful examination of the circumstances of the localities from which criminal returns are obtained. On these two points the discussion was animated. It was finally resolved to adjourn the debate until Mr. Neison's paper should be brought under consideration on Monday.

Mr. Gaskell read a paper, 'On the Education of the Feeble-minded,' including the three classes of congenital idiots, imbeciles, and deficient in mental organization. It was a paper more psychological and

medical than statistical;—and was not given in such a shape as to justify further report.

The Section adjourned to Monday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. de G.—A. B. G.—I. S.—"No Sutor"—received.

J. S.—We cannot do what this correspondent asks without breach of a rule, the propriety of which—as we have explained it in a private communication—should have been at once evident to him.

Erratum.—In our advertising columns of last week, the authorship of the 'Narrative of a Journey to Damascus' was erroneously ascribed to the Viscountess instead of to Viscount Castlereagh.

## MR. LEIGH HUNT'S NEW WORK.

**MEN, WOMEN, AND BOOKS:** being a Selection of Sketches, Essays, and Critical Memoirs, from his uncollected Prose Writings. By LEIGH HUNT. 2 vols. post. 8vo. with Portraits of the Author, price 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.

"With such a title as the above, the reader knows what pleasure may be expected from Mr. Leigh Hunt. He never writes otherwise than cheerfully. He will have sunshine—will promote gay spirits—will uphold liberal truths, blithely yet earnestly."

Athenæum. "Full of variety, beauty, and cheerfulness. It is a book to lie in the cherishing corner of a pleasant room, and to be taken up when the spirits have need of sunshine. The style is elegant, the present most resembles in Mr. Hunt's former writings (and this is a great compliment) is 'The Indicator.' For, though its papers are longer, they have the same cordial mixture of fact and imagination."

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

## BY AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Now ready, with 8 Plates, 8 Maps, and 18 Woodcuts, 3 vols. 8vo.

**SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS.**

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, in small folio, with 54 Plates, price 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. **COMPARATIVE OSTEOLOGY,** being MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES to demonstrate the ARCHETYPAL SKELETON OF VERTEBRATED ANIMALS.

By JOSEPH MACLEISE, M.B.C.S.

London: Taylor & Walton, 25, Upper Gower-street.

Just published, in 1 vol. royal 12mo. price 12*s*. 6*d*.

**A MANUAL OF BRITISH AND IRISH HISTORY.** Illustrated with Maps, Engravings, and a variety of Statistical, Genealogical, and Chronological Tables.

By the Rev. THOMAS FLANAGAN, Professor at St. Mary's College, Oscott.

Published by Jones, Paternoster-row, London; and by Wrightson & Webb, New-street, Birmingham.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN JERUSALEM.

According to the best and latest Authorities, is with their views described in the PEOPLE'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, Part XXIII.—2 pp. 8vo. double columns, with Eleven Woodcuts, price 6*d*. Other Articles are JAMES, JEREMIAH, JEREMIAS, JERICHO, JESU'S CHRIST.

Just published, of this Work, (to be completed in Two Volumes, containing at least 1,200 pp. price, bound in cloth, 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. 60 pp. with 3 Maps and 250 Engravings in Wood, price, neatly bound, 10*s*. 6*d*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Manchester: Ainsworth, Piccadilly.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Monthly Parts circulating extensively among persons of intelligence, wealth, and station, offer an eligible medium.

Advertisements to be sent to C. Green, Printer, Hackney, London.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

## HINTS ON PREACHING; being FÉNELON'S

DIALOGUES ON ELOQUENCE, particularly the Eloquence of the Pulpit. Translated from the French, with a Preliminary Essay, having especial reference to the Faults of Modern Preachers, by the Rev. ALFRED JENOUR, Minister of Regent-square Chapel, London. Author of 'Commentary on Isaiah, &c.'

"This is the remark of the pious Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambray, in his incomparable 'Dialogues on Eloquence,' which God put it into the hearts of our preachers often and attentively to read."—Dodridge's Expositor, section 173.

London: T. D. Thomson, 13, Upper King-street, Russell-square; James Nisbet & Co.; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

## RE-ISSUE.

## SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY, Second Edition.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Botanical World that as the great extent, and consequent expense, of this Work places it out of the reach of many who may be desirous of possessing a copy, it is his intention to Re-issue the FLOWERING PLANTS, at a reduction of about 18 per cent.

PART I. price 3*s*. 6*d*. containing 20 coloured Plates and half a sheet of Letterpress, will appear on the 1st AUGUST, and will be continued Monthly.

Subscribers are requested to send in their names to Messrs. Longman & Co., Messrs. Simpkin & Co., or the Proprietor, Judith Sowerby, No. 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, as early as possible, in order that a sufficient supply may be prepared.

For further particulars see Prospectus, to be had of all Booksellers.

## REV. GEORGE SMITH'S WORK ON CHINA.

Now ready, in One Large Volume, Octavo, price 14*s*. Illustrated by an Engraved Map and Twelve Lithographic Drawings on India Paper.

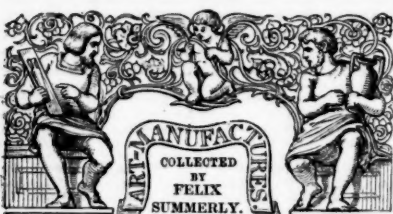
## A NARRATIVE OF AN EXPLORATORY VISIT

TO EACH OF THE CONSULAR CITIES OF CHINA,

AND TO THE ISLANDS OF HONG KONG AND CHUBAN, IN BEHALF OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

In the Years 1844, 1845, and 1846. By the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, M.A. Of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; and late a Missionary in China.

London: Seeley, Burnside & Seeley, Fleet-street; Hatchard & Son, Piccadilly; and J. Nisbet & Co. Berners-street.



FRANCESCO FRANCA was Goldsmith as well as a Painter. Designs for crockery are attributed to Raffaele. Leonardo da Vinci invented necklaces. In the Gallery of Buckingham Palace is a Painting by Teniers to ornament a harpsicord; and in the National Gallery there is one by Nicolo Poussin for a similar purpose. Holbein designed brooches and saltcellars. Albert Durer himself sculptured ornaments of all kinds. At Windsor is iron-work by Quintino Matsys. Benito Angelico, and a host of great Artists, decorated books; and, in fact, there was scarcely a great medieval Artist, when Art was really Catholic, who did not essay to decorate the objects of everyday life. Beauty of form and colour and poetic invention were associated with every thing. So it ought still to be, and we will say, shall be again. Manufacturing skill is pre-eminent and abundant; but artistic skill has still to be wedded with it. An attempt will now be made to revive the good old practice of connecting the best Art with familiar objects in daily use; and this intention will be made manifest by the aid of our best Artists, several of whom have already expressed their willingness to assist in this object, among them may be named—

John Bell, Sculptor. S. Joseph, Sculptor.  
C. W. Cope, A.R.A. R. Maclean, R.A.  
T. Creswick, A.R.A. W. Mulready, R.A.  
J. R. Herbert, R.A. R. Redgrave, A.R.A.  
J. C. Horsley. H. J. Townsend.

THE ART-MANUFACTURES will be of all kinds, and executed in pottery, wood, and other materials. Among those in preparation may be mentioned—

1. The Cupid Inkstand, in porcelain, with Tazza, designed and modelled by John Bell, R.A. 2s., now ready. The Inkstand will also be published separately.
2. Kissing Children, surmounting a Paper Weight, and Boy and Dolphin as a Seal-handle. Both characteristic appendages to the above, designed and modelled by John Bell. Nearly ready.
3. A Beer Jug; emblematical of the gathering, storing and employment of the hop; designed by H. J. Townsend. Nearly ready.
4. A Dish for the Dining room, to receive visiting cards; designed in colours by D. Maclean, R.A.
5. The Infant Neptune: an ornament; adapted also for a Saltcellar; designed and modelled by H. J. Townsend. Nearly ready.
6. A series of Decanter Stoppers, designed by J. C. Horsley.
7. The Apostle Saltcellar, by R. Redgrave, A.R.A.
8. A Tray, in paper mache, designed and ornamented by R. Redgrave, A.R.A.
9. A Clock-case; designed and modelled by John Bell.
10. A Water Jug, in glass; designed by R. Redgrave, A.R.A. Nearly ready.
11. "The Hayfield," engraved after the Picture by W. Mulready, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, and painted on porcelain.
12. A Mustard-pot, in porcelain; modelled by John Bell. Nearly ready.
13. A Child's Mug, ornamented with engraving of a guardian Angel. "He shall defend thee under his wings, and thou shalt be safe." By R. Redgrave, A.R.A. Nearly ready.
14. Dorothea, a Statue, in Parian. Nearly ready.
15. Una and the Lion, a Statue, a companion to Bunce's Ariadne; designed and modelled by John Bell. Nearly ready.
16. An Inkstand, carved in wood; designed by R. Redgrave, A.R.A.
17. A Bust of the Duke of Wellington, modelled by S. Joseph. Nearly ready.

Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. J. Candall, 12, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Paul & D. Colnaghi, 13, Pall Mall East; Mr. G. Bell, 186, Fleet-street; Mr. J. Mortlock, 250, Oxford-street; Mr. J. Tennant, 140, Strand; and Mr. J. Green, (late Bramley's), 19, St. James's-street, where the articles may be seen.—Catalogues will be sent on receipt of a postage stamp.

### THE POET OF THE AGE. THE PLEASURES OF HOME.

By STUART FARQUHARSON, D.C.L.  
"Had this poem been published fifty years since, it would have rapidly reached ten editions, and its author been hailed as the poet of the Age. It is a work the world will not let die, and will for ages to come be gratefully remembered. The poetry of Farquharson is the poetry of Nature—the Cowper of the times."—Sun.  
Grant & Griffith, St. Paul's Churchyard.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 12s.

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY

philosophically considered, in reference to the future REUNION OF CHRISTIANS. The three first Books; comprising the period from the Ascension to the Death of Wycliffe. (Dedicated to Lord Lindsay.)

By the Rev. GEORGE TOWNSEND, D.D.  
Canon of Durham.  
Livingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author, (lately published).  
Scriptural Communion with God; or, the Holy Bible chronologically arranged in Sections, with Titles, Introductions, Prayers, and Notes.

PART I. &c. (Dedicated to Mothers of Families).—PART II. &c. (Dedicated to a Layman, not in Communion with the Church of England).—PART III. 7s. 6d. (Dedicated to the late Bishop of Rome, on the Repentance of Himself and his Church, as the Foundation of the Reunion of Christians).—PART IV. 7s. 6d. (Dedicated to the Sovereigns of Europe, on the Power of Christian Princes to promote the Reunion of Christians).—PART V. (Dedicated to the Queen) will be published shortly.

Nearly ready, with a Map, 8vo.

## RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION IN SERBIA.

FROM SERVIAN MSS. AND DOCUMENTS. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

By MRS. ALEXANDER KERR.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

### Just published, in fols. 8vo. price 5s. elegantly bound in cloth. POEMS, SONGS, and MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

By HENRY SCOTT RIDDELL,  
Author of "Songs of the Ark," &c.  
Edinburgh; Sutherland & Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Price Sixpence, free by post.

### The Railway Chronicle

Of Saturday, June 26, contains Articles on  
EVENTS OF THE WEEK—BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD MEETING: FURTHER ADJOURNMENT—A HINT FOR FORMER BELIEVERS IN STATE INTERFERENCE—EXIT OF THE MORLSON REPORT—DEFEAT OF THE STRUTT BILL—INQUEST ON CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH ACCIDENT.

RAILWAY LITERATURE.—Sidney's Double-Gauge Railway System.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.—Institution of Civil Engineers.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.—Reports of Commissioners of Railways: Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire—Leeds and Thirsk—Birkenhead, &c.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.—Birmingham and Oxford Junction—Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock—Ambergate, Nottingham and Boston.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Committees on Opposed Bills—ditto on Unopposed Bills—Standing Orders Committee—Royal Assent.

Indian Railways.—The Spectator on Prevention of Accidents. Progress of Works—Accidents—Law Intelligence—Iron Trade—Meetings—Tenders for Loans—Contracts—Dividends—Calls—Deposits returned—Transfer Books closed—Correspondents—Traffic Table—Share Lists—Foreign ditto—Money Market—Paris Letter—X. Y. Z. on Indian Railways—Accidents—Cosmopolitan of the Week.

Order Railway Chronicle of any Newsvender.

### RAILWAY CHRONICLE TRAVELLING

CHARTS may be had at all the Stations on each Line.

LONDON TO BRIGHTON,  
containing 53 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 6d.

LONDON TO WOKING AND GUILDFORD,  
containing 33 Illustrations, in a wrapper, price 4d.

LONDON TO RICHMOND,  
containing 15 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 2d.

LONDON TO WOLVERTON,  
containing 55 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 6d.

LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS,  
containing a Map and 53 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 6d.

LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON,  
containing 125 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 1s.

LONDON TO GOSFORD,  
containing 145 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 1s.

LONDON TO OXFORD,  
containing a Map and 74 Engravings, in a wrapper, price 6d.

LONDON TO DOVER. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE.  
Published at the RAILWAY CHRONICLE OFFICE, by J. Francis; may be had of all Booksellers.

### TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS. THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,

(The HORTICULTURAL PART Edited by Prof. LINDLEY)  
Of Saturday, June 26, contains Articles on

- Agricultural Society of England
- Agricultural produce, prices of
- Agriculture of Arran
- Amateur Gardener
- Annetoch, a serious rival to, by Mr. W. Wood, Falsgrave Nurseries, York
- Bakers' tricks
- Baking, American oven for
- Balsam, becoming single
- Bolophyllum Lobi
- Calceolarias, select
- Calendar, horticultural
- Calendar, agricultural
- Carnation, culture of, in France
- Cattle, green food for, by Mr. J. Paterson
- Clover failure, by Mr. J. Eames, Chawton, Alton
- Conifers, to prune
- Cows, drop after calving
- Dairy statistics
- Dendrobium Veitchianum
- Drainage, deep
- Drop after calving
- Eln, Dutch
- Fir disease
- Food, green
- Forest trees, to prune
- Forest trees, in magnesian limestone
- Fruit trees, to summer prune
- Fuchsias, select
- Grasses for mossy ground
- Heating, Pelmaise stove
- Highland and Agricultural Society—Deep draining
- Horticultural Society's Exhibition
- Horticultural Society, Report of Lands, grass and arable, relative value of
- Landscaping gardening
- Manure, pond mud as
- Peat-trees, management of, by Mr. Thomas Rivers
- Pelargoniums, select
- Pelargoniums, Philo's prize, by Mr. E. Beck
- Periwinkle, striped
- Pelmaise stove, by Mr. W. R. Hurnard, East Carlton, Norwich (with Engraving)
- Potato disease in Ceylon
- Potato disease and the Aphis vastator
- Potatoes, early, Cuthill's
- Portulacas
- Poultry, diseases of
- Pruning forest trees, summer
- Pruning fruit trees, summer
- Rose trusses, to exhibit
- Sourkroot, receipt for
- Sourkroot, to cook
- South London Floricultural Society
- Sowing, thin, by Mr. G. Wilkins, Wix, Manningtree
- Subsoiling, benefit of

The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Mark-lane, and Smithfield prices; with returns from the Potato, Hop, Hay and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed account of all the transactions of the week.

ORDER of any Newsvender.—OFFICE for Advertisements, 5, Upper Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London.

### BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

This day, in handsome cloth binding, price 2s.  
**STORIES FROM HERODOTUS**—adapted for Children and Families. By C. E. MOBERLY, M.A. Balliol College, Oxford, forming Vol. IV. of *MOBERLY'S SELECTED CABINET LIBRARY*, for Youth, now published.  
Vol. I. The Book of Poetry. 2s. (School ed. 1s. 6d.)  
Vol. II. Andersen's Tales. A most beautiful collection of Imaginative Stories for the Young. 3s.  
Vol. III. The Book of Fable and Allegory. A collection of the best specimens. With 40 Engravings.  
Prospectuses may be had on application.  
London: James Burns, 17, Portman-street.

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AT HOME AND TRAVELLERS ABROAD.

This day, in a neat pocket volume, 280 pp., price 2s. neatly bound.  
**THE FRENCH PROMPTER**—a complete "Hand-Book of Conversation," arranged in alphabetical order, so as to obviate all difficulty of reference. Each French word is followed by the phrases and idiomatic French in common use, forming a perfect "English and French Dictionary," complete "Conversations Lexicon," by Mons. LE PAGE, author of "L'Echo de Paris," "Petit Musée de Littérature Française," &c. This is far superior to the ordinary books of the sort, by putting at the English word or phrase, you are immediately in possession of the equivalent French word or phrase.—Economics, Edinburgh Wilson, Publishers, 11, Royal Exchange; Mess. Longmans; and all Booksellers.

Just published, 12mo. cloth, price 5s.  
**THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE FAIRCHILD FAMILY**; or, the Child's Manual: being a Collection of Stories calculated to show the influence and effect of a Religious Education. By Mrs. SHEPHERD MILNER, "Orphan's of Norway," "Elate of Thorns," &c.; and her Daughter, Mrs. STREETEN.

London: J. Hatchard & Son, 167, Piccadilly.

SUMMER TOURS.  
Just published, in small 8vo. price 5s.  
**THE BOOK OF SOUTH WALES**, the BRISTOL CHANNEL, MONMOUTHSHIRE, and WYE; a Companion and Guide to the Railways, Watering Places, Shores, Scenery, Antiquities, Unexplored Regions, Mineral Wealth, Towns, and other objects of interest throughout the Division of the Principality. With a Picture of Bristol.

By CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFFE.  
Illustrated with Maps and Engravings by eminent Artists.  
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Bristol: H. Gifford, Worcester: T. Jew, and T. B. Davies. Llandovery: W. Row.

WORKS ON STEAM.

I.  
**A TREATISE ON THE NATURE, PROPERTIES, AND APPLICATIONS OF STEAM, AND STEAM NAVIGATION.** By JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, M.A. F.R.S. Vice-President of the Society of Arts of Scotland. Illustrated with upwards of 50 Engravings on wood, and 15 folding Plates on steel. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"A work on steam and steam navigation, in which minute and interesting information are equally combined."  
—*Mechanical Magazine*.

II.  
By the same Author.  
**A TREATISE ON THE STEAM-ENGINE.**

Illustrated by 245 Engravings on wood, and 15 folding Plates on steel. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

"Most complete and circumstantial."  
—*The Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect*.

III.  
**THE STEAM-ENGINE**; being a Popular Description of the Construction and Mode of Action of the Engine. By HUGO REID, Lecturer on Chemistry, &c. Selection, in royal 18mo. with above 40 Woodcuts, price 4s. 6d.

"A very admirable little book—scientific, learned, and perfectly lucid."  
—*Blackburn*.

A & C. Black, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Whitehall & Co., and Hamilton, Adams & Co., London.

TO TOURISTS IN SCOTLAND, AND IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

A Fifth Edition of  
**BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND**, price 2s. 6d.

And a Third Edition of  
**BLACK'S PICTURESQUE GUIDE to the ENGLISH LAKES**, price 2s.

"We have looked carefully through the volumes; they are admirably 'got up'; the descriptions are accurate, and remarkably clear and comprehensive."  
—*Art-Union*.

"They are really the best books of the sort that have been published."  
—*Hood's Magazine*.

Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh; and sold by all Booksellers.

LIFE ASSURANCE—BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

Directors.  
John Atkinson, Esq.  
Henry Wm. Beauchamp, Esq.  
Henry Charles Curtis, Esq.  
G. Goldwin, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.  
Hon. William Gore

Captain Twissleton (then Thomas Hamber, Esq.)  
John Lodge, Esq.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland  
George Alfred Walker

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application at the Office, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Resident Secretary.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTLISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

12, Waterloo-place, London; 119, Prince-street, Edinburgh.  
Established 1830.  
Subscribed Capital, One Million.

A BONUS OF TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the sum assured, to 25th December, 1846 (equivalent to 25 per cent. on the premiums paid), has been declared and added to all Policies entitled to participate in the Profits of the Association.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS OFFICE ENCOMPASSES:  
Every Description of Risk contingent upon Life, whether Civil, Naval, or Military, at home or abroad.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF LOAN (in connection with Life Assurance), on undoubted personal or other security, of adequate value.

Immediate, deferred, and contingent Annuities and Endowments.

The assured participate in TWO-THIRDS of the profits.  
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
15, Waterloo-place.





**BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.**  
New volume now ready (Vol. XXIII).  
**LANZI'S HISTORY OF PAINTING.** Vol. 3,  
which completes the Work. With Portrait of Correggio.  
Price 3s. 6d.  
York-street, Covent-garden.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 173,**  
will be published on Wednesday next.

- Contents.*
1. LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISE.
  2. DYC'S BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.
  3. BROWN'S WHALING CRUISE.
  4. LIFE OF LORD SIDMOUTH.
  5. ROBIN HOOD.
  6. MR. DISRAELI'S TANCRED: THE EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.
  7. STRIN AND HARDENBERG: PRUSSIAN AGRARIAN LEGISLATION.
  8. MRS. QUILLINAN AND MRS. BUTLER: BOOKS OF TRAVELS.
  9. EASTLAKE'S MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF OIL PAINTING.
  10. WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OUR CRIMINALS?  
London: Longman & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

**THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.**  
No. XXIII. and LXXVIII. for JULY.

- Contents.*
1. Persian Poetry.
  2. Birds of Jamaica.
  3. Trial of the Earl of Somerset.
  4. International Law.
  5. Life of George Fox.
  6. Mrs. Butler's Year of Consolation.
  7. Rudolph Topfer.
  8. Currency Principles of the Bank Charter Act.
  9. Foreign Intelligence and Correspondence—Critical and Miscellaneous Notices, &c.
  10. G. Luxford, 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

**THE BIBLICAL REVIEW** will in future be published QUARTERLY, price 2s. The first Quarterly Number was published July 1, and contains:—

1. Comparative Grammar.
2. Legends on the Peninsula of Sinai.
3. The Present State of the G. T. Text.
4. Neander on the Life of Bianco White.
5. Sacred Hermeneutics—Horne's Introduction.
6. The Design and Plan of the Apocalypse.
7. Sir William Hamilton's Edition of Heid.
8. Miscellaneous and Correspondence.
9. Critical Notices and Lists of New Books.
10. London: Jackson & Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

This day is published,  
**THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER,**  
No. LVII, price 6s. *Contents.*

1. Ancient and Modern Freemasonry.
2. Tupper's Providential Philosophy.
3. The Use of Organs.
4. Prescott's Conquests of Peru.
5. Anthologia Oxoniensis.
6. Flowers in Churches.
7. Ninfia: a Novel.
8. State Interference with Church Schools.
9. American Travellers.
10. Notices of New Books and Pamphlets.
11. London: J. Burns, 17, Portman-street.

**THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE**  
for JULY, price Half-a-Crown, contains:—

1. An Evening with the Withindens.
2. Life in the Mountains of Arcadia.
3. The English Lake.
4. Leaves from the Life of Prince Talleyrand. Part III.
5. Legal Education.
6. Anthologia Hibernica. No. III.
7. Etchings of Italy.
8. Bailey's Festus.
9. Agricultural Resources of the Kingdom. &c. &c.
10. Dublin: James M'Glashan, 31, POOL street. W. S. Orr & Co. London. Sold by all Booksellers at home and abroad.

**THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JULY,**  
Contains

1. The Late and the Present Administration.
2. Prescott's Conquest of Peru.
3. The Primitive Episcopate—Congregational or Diocesan.
4. Papin and Steam Power.
5. Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church.
6. Lobe's Memoirs of Dr. Yates.
7. The General Election—Position and Duty of Dissenters, &c. &c.
8. Ward & Co. 57, Paternoster-row.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JULY,**  
Price 3s. 6d. contains:

1. Three Days of the Famine at Schull. By R. Chenevix Trench, M.A.
2. A Rambler at the Foot of Mount Olympus.
3. "I Owe you Nothing, Sir."
4. The Last Home.
5. Latham House, and the Stanley Family.
6. Wilkie and Haydon.
7. A Summer Night and Morning on the Thames.
8. Russian Serfage.
9. The Old Judge. By the Author of "Sam Slick the Clockmaker."
10. The Keeping-Room of an Inn. No. II.
11. The Deserted Bazar.
12. Outlines in Parliament. By the Author of "Orators of the Age."
13. No. I. Some Members of the Irish Party.
14. Death in Life.
15. Sir Willoughby Ware. A Ballad.
16. The Portuguese Question.
17. London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

**TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for JULY,**  
price One Shilling. Contains—

1. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY RUN OF SPAIN. Concluded. By Thomas De Quincey.
2. The Hand and the Ring. By Hannah Lawrence.
3. Lord Byron. By George Gilliland, author of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits."
4. Scottish Rivers. No. II. Continued. By Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.
5. Dr. Merle D'Aubigny's Life of Cromwell.
6. Zelinda; or, the Tortured One. From the German of Baron de la Motte Fouqué. By Adolph Bernstein.
7. Poetry, Literary Register; Political Register, &c.
8. Sutherland & Sons, Edinburgh; James M'Leod, Glasgow; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London; Cumming & Ferguson, Dublin.

**MACPAIL'S EDINBURGH ECCLESIASTICAL JOURNAL AND LITERARY REVIEW, No. 18, for JULY, price 1s.**

*Contents.*  
I. The late Rev. Dr. Chalmers—II. Daniel O'Connell and Dr. Chalmers—III. First Report from the Select Committee on Sites for Churches (Scotland)—IV. Bunsen's Church of the Future: Second Notice—V. Church of Scotland Paraphrases—Logan—Michael Bruce—Burns—VI. Glens of Thought, &c., and other Poems, by Lord Bunsen—VII. History of Early Scottish Literature, Chap. 5—VIII. Ecclesiastical Intelligence—IX. Literary Notices, Sojourn of a Septic, &c.  
Edinburgh: Macpail, 11, St. David-street. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL for JULY.** Edited by JACOB BELL.

*Contents.*—The Pharmaceutical Bill—Medicine and Pharmacy in Spain—Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds—Caution to Druggists, &c.—Ether Inhalers (Four Parts)—Gum Anime—Green Oxide of Chromium—Citrates of Magnesia—Test for Prussic Acid—Analysis of Bodies containing Nitric Acid—On Thialidine and Selenidine—Spurious Cascarilla Bark—Cusco Bark—Method of Evaporating Liquids—Opodeldoc—Essential Oil in Starches—The Steam Jet in Ventilation—College of Chemistry—Artificers of Quacks, &c.  
Price 1s.  
Published by John Churchill, Prince-street, Leicester-square; Macmillan & Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fleming & Co. Dublin.  
Of whom may be had, neatly bound in cloth, gilt lettered, price 12s. 6d.

Volumes I. to VI. of The Pharmaceutical Journal.  
Any Volume can be had separate.

**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE** to describe, within the limits of an advertisement, the bare outline of what

**THE MAN IN THE MOON**  
Contains for JULY. But, when it is stated that Mr. Crindle gets into more scrapes than ever—that a trip in the Nassau Balloon is profusely illustrated, and graphically described—that the Duke's Statue on the anniversary of Waterloo, Jenny Lind and Orisi as the rival Norrums; the Election; Buffalo Jovies; the Summer Casino; Lord Morphet; Lays of Mornings After; Asot as it was with Gentlemen, and is with Gents; Vauxhall Sketches; Chat; Domestic Dramas; Opera; and, in fact, every topic of the day is alluded to—a month of the "Times" condensed into a small lounge—the price of SIXPENCE, at which it is published, is almost too low to posterity by his "Vanity Fair." He is the Fielding of the nineteenth century.—*Sun.*

Published by W. M. Clark, Warwick-lane.

**NEW WORK BY MICHAEL ANGELO TITMARSH.**  
This day is published, price 1s. with numerous Illustrations on Steel and Wood, Part VII. of

**VANITY FAIR: PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.**  
By W. M. THACKERAY.

Author of "Mrs. Pechell's Ball," &c.  
"Everything is simple, natural and unaffected. Common sense sits smiling on the top of every page."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"If Mr. Thackeray were to die to-morrow, his name would be transmitted down to posterity by his 'Vanity Fair.' He is the Fielding of the nineteenth century."—*Sun.*

On the 6th inst. will be published, price 8s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth, THE

**TWELFTH VOLUME OF PUNCH: UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED CUTS.**  
Amongst which are 25 large Plates.

\* \* \* The whole of the volumes are constantly kept on sale, in cloth boards or in numbers; and on Saturday the next will be published, price 4s., No. 313, being the First Number of Volume XIII.

London: Published at the "PUNCH" Office, 85, Fleet-street.

Just published, in two, price 4s.  
**A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY.** Edited by Dr. W. SMITH. Part II, being Part 3 of the third and last volume of the work.

London: Taylor & Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

Just published, with 500 Engravings, price 12s.  
**A HISTORY OF INEUSIA, Living and Dead,** with Descriptions of all the known species, including those in Ehrenberg's great Work; together with those found in Chalk.

Also, price 7s. 6d. 3rd edition.  
**MICROSCOPIC ILLUSTRATIONS,** with Descriptions of the New Microscopes, and ample Instructions for using them. By ANDREW FRITCHARD, Esq. M.R.I.

London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Published this day, price 5s.  
**MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral.**

*Contents.*  
Catalogue of Microscopic Objects.  
Recent Improvements in Microscopes.  
Observations on the Catalogue of Microscopic Objects.  
Test Objects.  
Animals and Plants exhibiting Circulation.  
Microscopic Objects by Polarized Light.  
Preparing and Mounting Microscopic Objects.  
Microscopic Fragments.  
Achromatic Microscopes.  
The Megaloscope (a new Optical Instrument).  
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

**PERIODICALS JUST PUBLISHED.**  
**WORKS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.**  
Cheap edition. Parts IV. and V. price 7s. each.

**HEATH'S ILLUSTRATED NEW TESTAMENT.** Part IV. price 2s.; large paper, 3s.

**SHARPE'S SERIES OF MODERN MAPS.**  
Part IV. Two Maps, price 3d. plain; 1s. coloured.

**THE KNIGHT OF GWYNNE.** By CHARLES LEVER. With Illustrations by Philz. Parts XIX. and XX. price 2s. (Completing the work.)

**THE ART-UNION.** Enlarged Series, with numerous Illustrations. No. VII. price 1s. 6d.

**THE BARONIAL HALLS AND PICTURESQUE EDIFICES OF ENGLAND.** Edited by S. C. HALL, Esq. Part XXIII. price 3s. imperial 4to.; 7s. 6d. columnar 4to.; 12s. imperial folio.

**NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq. No. CCCLX. price 3s. 6d.

**AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.** No. LXVI. price 3s. 6d.  
London: Chapman & Hall, 186, Strand.

**POST OFFICE RAILWAY DIRECTORY.**  
Containing a General Alphabetical List and Biography of all Persons connected with Railways, being the first ever attempted; the chronological succession of Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen, Directors, and other Officers of each Company; with the number of years the Directors have to serve, and the date of election and re-election; also Lists of all Railway Companies.  
Kelly & Co. 19 and 20, Old Broad-street, Temple-bar; and all Booksellers. Price 7s.

**FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY. SECOND EDITION OF CONTINENTAL IMPRESSIONS.**

By JOHN EDMUND READE.  
Author of "Italy," "Gallia," &c.

"A production of lasting interest. It is valuable now, and will be so a hundred years hence. It contains a poet's view of art and nature in the most interesting portions of Europe."—*Literary Gazette.*  
"This is not a mere travel-book, but a series of highly wrought pictures from nature and art: the best work of the kind since that of Eustace."—*Sunday Times.*  
"The superiority of this work consists in the superiority of the author to the common roll of tourists."—*Spectator.*  
Charles Olliver, 19, Southampton-street, Strand.

**MADAME CARADORI ALLAN'S NEW VOCAL MUSIC.**—Messrs. LEADER & COCKING

announce that they have just published several NEW SONGS, DUETS, by MADAME CARADORI ALLAN, most of which have been expressly composed for her contralto, and are intended as useful music for the drawing-room.—A list is printed and may be had on application or forwarded by post (free), 63, New Bond-street, near of Brook-street.

**CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S JUVENILE LIBRARY.**—In consequence of the difficulty of having the Steel Engravings properly executed in so short a space of time, THE JUVENILE LIBRARY will be published in 12 Volumes, instead of Monthly Parts. Volume I, complete Part 1 to 4, is now ready, price 4s. handsomely bound. Volume II, containing the conclusion of "The Children of the New Forest," will be published the 1st of September.

London: H. Hurst, 27, King William-street, Charing Cross.

**MRS. PONSOMBY'S NEW NOVEL.**  
Now ready, at all the Libraries.

**THE PROTEGE.** By Mrs. PONSOMBY.  
Authoress of "The Border Warden," &c.  
H. Hurst, King William-street, Strand.

This day is published, small 8vo. cloth lettered, gilt edges,  
**THE PHILOSOPHY OF GEOLOGY.**  
By A. C. G. JORETT.

Second edition, price 5s. 6d.  
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers'-hall-court.

12mo. cloth lettered, 3s., with upwards of 170 Illustrations.  
**ZOOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS.**

By ROBERT PATTERSON.  
Vice-President of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast.

Part I. INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS.  
"This little work is first of the kind wanted for schools and young people. . . . We are glad to learn that the Irish Royal Commission have recommended it to be used in all the schools under their control. We should rejoice to see it in the schools of England."—*Athenæum.*

London: Simms & McIntyre, 13, Paternoster-row; and 54, Duane-street, Belfast.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.  
**LIFE-LOVE: LESSONS FROM THE CHILDHOOD OF NOLAN FAIRFIELD.**

\* \* \* This work has been mistaken for an invention, but the characters are all known to the writer.

"Tender and eloquent."—*Spectator.*  
"It contains so many indications of a reflecting mind, a simple but natural taste, is imbued everywhere with such strong religious feeling, and is written in such unaffected but most expressive language, that it is impossible not to give the author credit for the possession of a high order of intelligence."—*Atlas.*

London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longman.

**NEW TRAGEDY.**  
Now ready, price 2s. 6d.

**THE LEAGUE'S CONVERT.**  
A Tragedy, in Five Acts.  
By HENRY W. PEARSON.

"People now 'Believe they will be happier with free trade.'"  
Saunders & Oiley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Published this day, in 1 vol. post 8vo. containing above 500 pages, numerous Illustrations.  
**THE CHESS PLAYER'S HAND-BOOK.**

By H. STAUNTON, Esq.  
Forming the First Volume of  
**BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.**

York-street, Covent-garden.  
Just out, in 8vo. price 6s.

**THE MUSICAL MANUAL;** containing both the Theory and Practice of Music, by SIGMUND FOSTER, Composer, and Professor of Singing, a complete Treatise on Musical Education, the fruit of twenty years' experience, is now ready. Apply to the Author, 30, Brewer-street, Golden-square; or to Julian & Co.'s Royal Conservatory of Music, 24, Regent-street.

Just published, "YOUNG PHYSIC,"  
**TRIUMPHS OF 'YOUNG PHYSIC';** or, Chrono-thermal Facts; with a Sketch of the Life of the Author of the "Chrono-thermal System of Medicine." By W. TURNER, M.D. Price 1s.

Fallacies of the Faculty, with the Principles of the Chrono-thermal System of Medicine. By Dr. Dickson, M.D. in the said country. Published at No. 14, in Wellington-street, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: the SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne, Edinburgh; for LONDON, Cumming & Ferguson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 3, 1847.

In the press, will appear early in July,  
**ANCIENT ART AND ITS REMAINS;** or, a Manual of the Archaeology of Art.

By C. O. RING.  
Author of "The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race," &c.  
Translated from the German by JOHN LEITCH.  
A Fullerton & Co. 10, Newgate-street.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, printer, at his office No. 4, the County of Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in a tank country, published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, in Wellington-street, Strand, in the said country. Published at No. 14, in Wellington-street, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: the SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne, Edinburgh; for LONDON, Cumming & Ferguson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 3, 1847.